

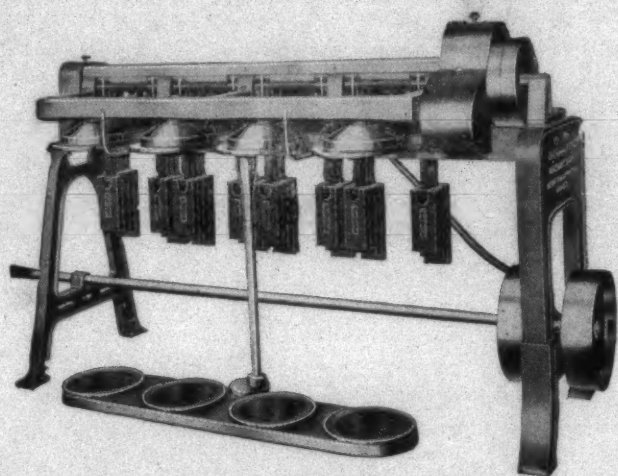
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

NUMBER 16

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## Meeting of Georgia Superintendents

(Stenographer's Report.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1917.

Mr. David Clark: I asked Mr. Arnold, editor of "Cotton," to preside over this meeting, but having to adjust an insurance matter in connection with his house being burned, he could not be present. I will ask Mr. George Harris, of West Point, Ga., to act as president.

Mr. Harris: Gentlemen, we are gathered here this morning to discuss a matter that's very important to all of us. We have facing us a Federal law that changes our operating conditions very materially; and since Mr. Clark is more familiar with just what we are here for, I'll ask him to explain to us the object of our meeting.

Mr. Clark: Before doing this, I'll pass around these slips so that those present may understand a little more of the propositions we are up against. As you all know, the Keating Child Labor Bill goes into effect September 1st. There will be no difficulty except from the standpoint of shortage of help, in complying with the 14-year age provision.

Another provision is that between fourteen and sixteen years of age, you can't work hands more than eight hours a day? Now, the question of adjusting the proposition of part of the people working eight hours in a day while the remainder work sixty hours a week, is a great problem; we haven't been able to solve it in North Carolina, and I found out in the conference in South Carolina yesterday that they haven't been able to solve it there. A great many of the mills have been trying out and working on different ideas; and the object of this meeting is to give us the benefit of their views. We want every body who has any ideas on the subject to speak up and tell us about it. It has been my experience that a superintendent will come to a meeting and sit down and listen to what is said by the others and go out and criticize everything that has been said and he hasn't said anything at all himself. So we want to have everybody give their experience.

At my request, the Department of Labor, under Secretary Wilson, has sent South for this meeting, in order to listen at what is being said, Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the Children's Bureau, and her secretary, Miss Rochester. I want everybody here to come out plainly and honestly and tell us what can be done and not try to hide anything, because I feel sure if we are fair

with Miss Abbott and her department, they will be fair with us.

Mr. Harris: Mr. Clark has outlined some questions, and I suggest that we take up these questions as they come. The first one is "How will you employ spinners between 14 and 16 years of age for eight hours while the other spinners work 10½ hours on five days and 6 hours on Saturdays?" We have no doubt read some of the statements made in the other meetings, I suppose most of you have, and in this discussion we should be benefitted by those previous discussions that we are all familiar with; and I'll ask you to take up that first question now and let us see if we can't beat our friends up in the Carolinas on it. We have all given it more or less thought, I think.

Mr. Harris: Mr. Culberson, have you given this matter any thought?

Mr. Culberson: I have given it a good deal of thought, I haven't come to any definite conclusions just yet, though. In discussing this first question, noticing a discussion among the North Carolina people the other day, I was very much impressed with a discussion by E. H. Boyd. It impressed me very much. I know that it has been put into practice in a number of mills in the Carolinas, I don't know of any in Georgia. Of all the discussions I have heard that looks like the most practical. Personally, I haven't made any experiments so far, and I am still open to conviction.

Mr. H. O. Davidson: I would like to ask those gentlemen who made experiments in South Carolina, after they work the children for eight hours, do they stop the machinery or do they use other help to keep going for the balance of the ten hours?

Mr. Clark: A number of plans along that line have been suggested. Of course, they don't intend to stop. The plan known as the Newberry plan, and which, by the way, the Newberry Mills have given up, is to have as spinners older girls, and stretch them out on more sides than they used to run them; then for eight hours a day the younger children between fourteen and sixteen come in and act as cleaners, the spinners do no cleaning at all; they work more more sides, but as I say, the Newberry plan has been given up by the Newberry Mills because they are on coarse work and they found the cleaning wasn't done properly. Mr. Lyons of the Orr Mill, put into effect the Newberry

plan. He has two mills, one fine and one coarse, and he found that the Newberry plan worked very well on fine goods but didn't work well on coarse. A good many superintendents have planned different ways for working them for eight hours, and some are going to the housewives and getting them to come into the mills and work three hours a day. Now, we want suggestions, you can't work them but eight hours, and you can't send them out of the mills because they are going to need employment more than they ever have.

Mr. David Harriman, Jr.: I'll give you the plan I have been working on in Griffin. It doesn't take into consideration children under sixteen years of age, however, because I knew I had to do this and I have already done so, eliminated all of the children under sixteen. I had very few of them, I had three, I have one yet who is in the weave room that will be sixteen years old in December. We are going to have to put her out the 1st of September, but when you come to the spinning room, we have eliminated all of the children under sixteen. I use roller cleaners in the spinning room, give my hands more sides, even if I don't have children under sixteen years of age, I give them more sides; I use two roller cleaners. We pay those roller cleaners \$1.50 a day, they are capable of spinning if anything should come up, if one of the spinners gets sick we can use the roller cleaner as a spinner.

Mr. Clark: Do you think it is practical for every mill to send out all under sixteen?

Mr. Harriman: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Harris: Where are the children between fourteen and sixteen, do they work anywhere in your town?

Mr. Harriman: I suppose they are working in other mills. Other mills happen to be slightly short of help, when I was running seventeen hours a day, I didn't have plenty of house room.

Mr. Harris: You don't think the other mills are working them except that the families of those children need what they could make in the mills?

Mr. Harriman: If they are not working they absolutely need the money that they would earn to support their families. For doffers I use practically all grown men, and sometimes there is plenty of help and sometimes we have to fight to get plenty of help. I am paying ten. I have argued with a lot of

them today by the frame, so much for so many frames. I have put hands clocks on the machines, however, and going to pay them by the hank and within the next thirty days we will be paying them by the hanks on spinning and doffing.

Mr. ———: I would like to ask Mr. Harriman a question. Do you think it would be practicable to employ a child eight hours a day as a cleaner?

Mr. Harriman: It is a problem of how much you increase or decrease your prices for spinning. You must remember, you haven't got one, two or three to take care of, but you may have eight, ten or twelve or fourteen—in my mill it is, that is on the ten hour run, it's a week, of course, sometimes it is four times a week. The matter of cost will enter into that.

Mr. ———: Do you think you would get efficient results by having six cleaners working just eight hours a day?

Mr. Harriman: I should think it would be a good plan if followed up.

Mr. ———: Do your cleaners clean rolls too?

Mr. Harriman: No, mine work on a different plan from the Newberry plan.

Mr. ———: Do you think you would have as good results from stretching your roll cleaners,—get just as good results?

Mr. Harriman: You get better results, for the simple reason that the cleaners will naturally make their work follow up the alley when they are cleaning up the rolls.

Mr. Sweeny: The proposition we are up against is using the spinners for eight hours a day. I tried that plan myself in Utica, New York, by having a regular gang of cleaners, we found we got better results by having the gang of roll cleaners and not allowing the spinners to do any of the work at all, but we didn't stretch our spinners out any, but under this plan of utilizing the help under sixteen, it will be necessary to stretch it out and yet make up the extra cost of these roll cleaners.

Mr. ———: I want my roll cleaners to make up for the young spinners that I have to send out. If you have a roll cleaner coming in and working eight hours a day you are up against it.

Mr. Harris: What is a fair estimate of how much you can expand your spinners?

Mr. Harriman: I wouldn't extent it to over ten, and eight sides per



mill men, some say expand four sides; that isn't fair, you hear some men say that they got twelve and fourteen side spinners, but there's very few of them.

Mr. Harris: Is it fair to estimate we can stretch our eight side spinners to ten?

Mr. Harriman: Hardly. If your rolls are clean, you naturally have better work, you get an added production, that's the main thing in the spinning room, your rolls being clean. As my hands clean the rolls, they also clean the stands, the steel roller stand, they pick them out at the same time. Of course, that doesn't amount to so much, but if you have a clean roll you are that much better off, you get that much better result.

Mr. Harris: You are going to clean rollers with older help, but what about those who are going to clean it with children.

Mr. Clark: Mr. Harriman has a surplus of help because he has just shut down night work. I was in the mill business about eight years, before I was running a textile publication, and my experience is that you won't keep the surplus help very long if the others get short.

Mr. Clark: How many of the mills think they can run their mills after September 1st without employing any one under sixteen years of age? I see seven hands raised.

Mr. Culberson: I think I can run my mill without the children under sixteen. I have been pretty familiar with the mills in South Carolina and these sections, I am located down in Georgia, I believe the mills in Georgia work more old help in the spinning room than in South Carolina, my observation is that the mills in this section work more old men and women in the spinning rooms than they do in the South Carolina mills, probably that might account for it.

Mr. Clark: What is going to become of those under 16. Are they going to stay and loaf in the village?

Mr. Culberson: We will have to replace them with some others, of course.

Mr. Clark: And the families will leave you too, when you do that, won't they?

Mr. Culberson: Oh, yes, they are going to go where some other fellow will work them. I do believe that the mills in Georgia work more grown help in the spinning room than they do in South Carolina. I don't believe the mills in this section will be affected quite as much with the spinners as the ones in South Carolina.

Mr. Lanier: I want to ask him, if he was short of help, would he attempt to work those under 16.

Mr. Culberson: I think that's a matter we have to thresh out, if you are short of help, you have got to do something, of course, you know that.

Mr. Lanier: Possibly the conditions here are better than in South Carolina, we are not short of help, but are going to be.

Mr. Harriman: I know of a mill here in Georgia right now that's working negroes in their card room, I can't call the name, but I am ashamed to know they are doing

that,—they are using negroes in their card room, as card hands and drawing hands, right now.

Mr. A. B. Carter: I would just like to call attention to one thing, the idea seems to prevail that if the Georgia manufacturers were to cease extra hours in running there would be plenty of hands to operate the mills for us to comply with the law. I don't believe such a condition exists, and I think it ought to be corrected. I am confident that Miss Abbott thinks thus far in the conference that if the mills were to cease extra hours we could keep within the law. Now, is that a fact?

Mr. Harris: We all know that we have in the mills hands where the head of that family, the wage earner, is worth very little to any industry. In many instances, it is the case that the younger children, or the older ones, must earn the bread. We have on our list about 1,100 average hands. I find in that village, that after September 1st, when I take out the children fourteen to sixteen, the families where there are such children, I will have eleven families with three children depending on one worker. That worker may be a weaver that's worth \$12.00 to \$14.00 a week, or it may be a spinner that's good for less. I have ten families where there will be four in the family dependent upon one worker. I have six families where there will be five dependent on one worker; and I find one family where there will be six dependent on one worker. Now, they manage to live and are able to live because of these younger children. As we all know, there are families with a number of children where the head of the family is of no value. In many cases we simply use him to help the family out, he is worth nothing to us really. I don't doubt there is a man in the room that's got more or less men in his mill that's not worth thirty cents to him, he is simply keeping him on the pay-roll because he has got some of his younger children on it. In that list, I find seventeen families where there will be four in the family dependent on two workers, and eight where there will be five dependent on two workers, and two families where there will be five dependent on two workers, and two families where there will be six dependent on two. That involves altogether sixty-one families. There will be eighty-six families in this village I refer to that will be affected by this law, meaning that I have probably 75 or more children between fourteen and sixteen. All of them are not working at this time, probably not over about fifty, forty-five to fifty in the mill between fourteen and sixteen that I would have to send out, but if we send them out, we would have sixty-one families, there would be ultimately sixty-one families affected that way. So even if we figure that the easiest way for us out of this thing is to just cut out the children under sixteen, what is going to become of some of the families in our village that we can't keep up?

We have got to say "go somewhere else," for we are not a charitable institution, we are running the mills for our stockholders who have invested money in these plants, we have got to say to them "go some-

where else." Now, where are they going?

Mr. ———: Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman has just said, while we are here to discuss more practical ways of running our mills, now, I have with me some children under that age, of widows that couldn't possibly make a living without those children. If I was to send them off, that same family, the woman and children, couldn't go to them farm, they couldn't make a living there. While we are here discussing the best ways to run the mills, you must consider we have got certain people that we are compelled to look after and take care of. Now, how are we going to use those children to the best advantage, and at the same time use them in the most advantageous way to the mother in helping make a living? I haven't worked out any plan. It has been serious with me, in thinking over the matter, what am I going to do with those kids? If they don't get some employment their mother would be thrown on the world on the charity of other people, she can't possibly live without those children having some employment.

Mr. ———: I had an appeal yesterday from a widow lady. Now, this lady—she has a girl about fifteen years old—this lady is working in the spinning room, and she asked me what provision was going to be made for her under this new law. I told her that, as far as I have seen and knew, there couldn't be any provision unless we could work out a plan here. It is going to hurt the widow that's doing the cotton mill work worse than anyone else, as I can see it, because, as the gentleman just said, they can't go to the farm and make a living there; and in a great many instances, the whole family is dependent on what the mother can do. If his girl is thrown out of the mill, the mother will be the sole dependence of this family.

Mr. Clark: We are getting a little off the line in this discussion. There is no question in my mind or in the minds of practically everybody in touch with this situation, that we are going to work children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. We are going to work them for our own good, because we are short of labor, shorter than we have been since 1907, and we are going to work them because the mill families have got to have the labor of those between fourteen and sixteen; and the question is how are we going to work them? It isn't a question of are we going to work them, but how are we going to work them.

Mr. Baugh: Most every mill has some department in the mill where they have a surplus of machinery. Why couldn't we arrange for the children that can't work over eight hours a day to work in these surplus departments? Of course, I realize the fact that we can never arrive at a plan that will suit every mill. In my mill, I don't suppose I have over a half dozen children under sixteen years of age. At the same time, I have a quiller room where I have a surplus of machinery. If I have to keep those children, rather than to lose the families, I can arrange to switch those to the quiller room, and

I believe that would be the best way for me to operate my mill, if I have to keep children of that particular age, to work them in a separate department, where I have separate machinery, and where I can work them eight hours a day. I can do that very easily in this particular department.

Mr. L. L. Jones: I think the most satisfactory way for us to handle it, it might not be for a good many of the mill represented here, but the average mill, as a general rule, is running full time in every department, they have no surplus machinery, as he has. I think the best plan we can fall on would be to work our children under sixteen years of age for half a day, say, divide our hours,—our noon hour—in such a way that they will fall exactly in the middle of the day. As it has been, we have six hours in the morning and four or five in the afternoon, but if that's so divided, it will fall in the middle of the day and work half of your children under sixteen in the morning and half in the afternoon, and in this way we will—you will not be able to work them the whole eight hours the law allows, but you will, I think, be able to handle them in the way that will be most satisfactory to the mill because I don't hardly see how the mill can arrange, without unusual trouble, to work the children just for eight hours a day, because they would have to come in and work, say, four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon, or come in an hour late in the morning and work four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon, which would be very unsatisfactory to the average mill, and the more satisfactory way, to my way of thinking, would be for them to come on to work with the balance of the hands and quit with the balance of the hands, and that would be when they begin to work in the morning and stop at noon.

Mr. Manderville: I would like to ask him how he is going to arrange his hours, or has he figured up how much each of these hands has worked; in other words, how he is going to figure up Saturday afternoon?

Mr. Jones: Well, those that couldn't work, I would just let them stay out, they couldn't get to work the full time allowed by the law, because you give them nearly half a day and as many as you give a half day on Saturdays, why, that's the best you can do for them.

Mr. Harris: You can work them five and a half hours per day and on Saturday you can always use the whole of them, you can bring the two crews, afternoon and morning crew, on Saturday morning, so you get nearly thirty-five hours.

Mr. Manderville: The result of that would be to increase the hours and increase the labor cost.

Mr. Harris: You are going to increase the labor cost at best if you use these children fourteen to sixteen.

Mr. Harriman: There are several ways in which you could work those people. In our mill, we have to have what is known as sweepers, to sweep out different departments of the mill. You will find unless a man has an abnormally large mill,—take an



average mill, ten, twenty-five, fifty thousand spindles,—a mill of 10,000 spindles won't have more than four or five under sixteen; a twenty-five thousand may have maybe twenty,—it varies,—a mill of fifty thousand spindles will have thirty or forty; you can work those people, say eight to twelve, and they usually have three quarters of an hour for dinner, and work them until a quarter to five; that would give you four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon. There is absolutely no need in saying you will work these over-time, especially the children, because they are going home at that hour, they watch that hour, you are going to have a hard time keeping them in, I mean, coming in say at eight o'clock, and they are going home absolutely on time, they are not going to be five minutes late, you won't find them willing to do that, if you do you will not find but about one out of every hundred that will give you five minutes over-time those are the people that are interested in their work, they give you the best service but you will hardly find one in one hundred like that,—I think every superintendent will agree with me when I say that. Now, the average spinning room will have maybe four, the card room may have two; take a ten thousand mill, for example, the weave room will have two maybe, that won't sacrifice your cleaning, they clean the floor and carry water, that's the way they do in my mill. Your floor will be clean, practically, the next morning; and you might say, they leave, say, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and you stop at 5:35 and you see that will not leave only until eight o'clock with my floor dirty. Well, your floor isn't going to get very dirty and while those hands are in there, you can require them to keep your floor clean.

Mr. Harris: What are you going to do with for two hours in the morning?

Mr. Harriman: That's a condition you have to look after. That's the question you have before you and you say you are going to be short of help. If I get short of help, I may have to do that.

Mr. Lang: I feel very much interested in the suggestion of Mr. Jones. I think he has hit the key-note for utilizing labor under sixteen years of age. It is on the principle of the half-time system, and I don't see why, if the school hours would permit of using those children in the morning, why it shouldn't be done and using another part in the afternoon, that would make it a half-time. Now, there's many of those children and the children's parents who would be very glad for those children to be learning a little and earning a little, if it's ever so little, to help with the expenses, it would keep them out of mischief and interest them in making use of their hands for which they have no opportunity except for the work they are now doing on cotton. I think Mr. Jones' suggestion ought to be well considered by every cotton mill man here, to see if it couldn't be made applicable to their peculiar surroundings. Each section has its conditions to contend with, and I believe it is possible to adopt this

half-time system, such as Mr. Jones has suggested.

Mr. Murphy: I don't see how you are going to use the two shifts if you are short of help. I have made some experiments of my own. I run a duck mill, make heavy yarns and things of that kind. I tried out this Newberry plant, I think they call it. I give my larger spinners two sides extra, the 32 spinning frames on which are two girls. They come on at seven o'clock and went off at eleven, came on at 1:20, stopped at 5:20. My spinning was cleaned better than I kept it with the old system. Well, I ran it that way for about two months. I am perfectly satisfied in my mind that I could handle it just that way. I don't mean to say that those three girls, the 32 spinning frames, won't have to be gotten after by the overseer to keep them right up to the notch. I don't say it won't increase the cost of your spinning a little bit; but when you come to the doffers, unless you put them on half time, you can't keep up enough work. Take up your sweeping proposition, you use your older men to do the sweeping, and I tried to get the largest boys to do the doffing, but I couldn't work it satisfactorily. I feel this way about it, I feel that we are going to have to work children between fourteen and sixteen for the families' sake, but how to work the doffers, I don't know, but my plan was to work them half-time as long as I had them. When I didn't have them, well—

Mr. Harris: Can you increase the sides of your spinners, if you are paying fifteen cents a side now, when you add two sides to the spinner, are you going to still pay the same price?

Mr. Murphy: I use hank clocks. I told the girls, "I am taking off of you all of the cleaning, all you have to do is keep your ends up, that's all you have got to do, and I feel like the work I am taking off of you will offset the difference." I didn't have any trouble, not a particle.

Mr. Harris: Now, you increase your cost just by whatever number of help you add in there of those cleaners.

Mr. Murphy: If I can use three girls to the 32 frames, and add two girls to the frame, I don't increase my cost any.

Mr. Harris: Why wouldn't you, your cost per hank is the same?

Mr. Murphy: No, it would have increased my cost if I paid my spinners for two sides I added, if I paid them for the sides that I added to their work, but I didn't do that.

Mr. Clark: If you put in that system, will you or will you not employ a man who looks after the cleaners, a section man or something of that sort?

Mr. Murphy: No sir, I expect every man to look after his own business.

Mr. Harris: That's one section man's job, and he has got so many cleaners?

Mr. Clark: The Monarch Mills, of South Carolina, have a machine by which the roving is run off, and they claim that the spinners can run one side more, if ten sides they can run eleven. Do you think that's a practical proposition?

Mr. Harriman: You have to take into consideration that it will increase your waste too, you can't figure alone on the cost of the spinning.

Mr. Harris: Is there some gentleman here who can give us some dope on the doffing end of it? What are we going to do with the doffers?

Mr. Clark: The doffing question is one we have been able to get very little information on at any of the meetings. A man stated last January that he had done away with the doff boys. Night before last I met him on the train and he said he was in a "h—l of a fix." He told me the army was getting half of his men doffers, he had let his boy doffers go and today he is doffing with girls, to a large extent. It is up to somebody to suggest a solution of the doffing proposition, and we can't get anybody to give a good solution, we have no Newberry plan on doffers. I would like to have some of the superintendents tell us some of their ideas on the doffing proposition.

Mr. Jones: I think your doffing proposition could be solved by using children about sixteen years of age and using boys under that age for sweepers and let them learn to doff when they get pretty close to sixteen, we can only use boys over sixteen, sixteen to nineteen and twenty years of age makes a pretty good doffer, and we confine our doffing at our mill to boys above sixteen years of age. They don't necessarily have to be grown or strong to do that.

Mr. Harriman: You take yourself, for instance, and the amount of work you can do, you can do three times as much work as any sixteen year old boy, mental or physical, if you go at it right.

Mr. Clark: Yes, if I had been trained as a doffer I could, but a man that is not trained early as a doffer, he can not do much.

Mr. Jones: My experience is, I tell them eighteen years in the weave room is their limit, that will allow you to get sixteen to eighteen year old children in the spinning room. Then, another suggestion along that line, in regard to doffers, would be, if you haven't got enough doffers to run your spinning full time—say you have half enough doffers to run, over sixteen, then you can run the other half on the same basis you do your spinning, that is, a half day at a time, or say three-quarters; you can work them that way. But if you have enough doffers to work half of them—I mean, enough doffers to work all of them on part of the mill, you can do that, or if you have four divisions of your mill, four sets of doffers, you can have one head doffer and use him for eight divisions and let these children under sixteen go in there and work under him, something like that.

Mr. Harriman: Suppose you run 5's to 20's yarns, or suppose you are on fine yarns, some of your doffers will just sit around. Your morning doffers might have one doff, or your afternoon doffers might have, maybe, two. They might doff twice, the morning doffers come in and catch two,—doing more work for the same money. Then if you have a fine mill, your doffer may run longer than that, I have doffers run anywhere fifteen minutes to two hours, on my

fifteen minutes, though, it doesn't amount to much, but where it runs two hours, it would be a different thing.

Mr. Jones: You can run a fellow an hour and lay him off for an hour, I don't know whether that would be acceptable, though, or not.

Mr. ———: My doffers don't work over fourteen hours a week now. We send them out in the yard and let them play. Sometimes they work more than eight hours, sometimes they work less. The question is, with the authorities having charge of enforcing this law, will that be satisfactory. If that's satisfactory, I am not satisfied on the doffers. If somebody will give me some light on that I will be satisfied.

Mr. Lynch: I don't know that I can give you anything on that line, we haven't really gone into the thing thoroughly yet. The question is, you can count hour times that the doffers work, there is not a boy or a girl or a woman in a cotton mill that works eight hours a day at actual labor. Now, if it will be permissible to only count the time that the doffers work, I suppose that can be handled, while it may be pretty inconvenient, it isn't worrying me but very little about it, because I feel that I haven't got so very many. The worst thing that is worrying me now is the men that are going to be taken away, while I haven't got but about forty that are of age to be conscripted at this time, yet it is a serious proposition with a good many of us; how to get over it as to that question, I'm not capable of answering that question. The cleaner proposition, the spinners doing the cleaning, giving them more sides, I think is a good plan if it can be worked out,—I think it is a plan that can be worked out and without very much of an increased cost, I think it would be some increase.

Mr. ———: I thought, in looking ahead towards this law, that we had solved the doffer proposition to a certain extent. I had young men and up to twenty-five years old run my coarse frames on doffing. We pay them so much per frame, and it worked fairly well. We paid them by the doff and they worked pretty fast and it got along pretty good; but now comes along this Conscription bill, and it is going to eat right into those young men, going to take them out. In our plant we have 307 men that will come under this Conscription law, and it will affect us pretty badly if it takes very many of them. Now, we know that the Government is pushing the textile end of the business, as well as every end. They are making a demand on the textile industry that must be met, because the Government has increased their demands. We can't get any more machinery for months, it's like this, if you are going to buy machinery now, you can't get it delivered for a year. So you have to use the machinery you have, if you want to turn out the production that's required, even if you have to do some little night work. And as I say, when this Conscription business goes into effect, it is going to affect your doffers. Our plan has worked fairly well up

(Continued on Page 21.)



# Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

**Timing of Still Box Motion.**—With lay on front center and shuttle in single box end, the cam should begin to move forward the catch slide H

### Breakage Preventors.

The breakage preventer in the box motion consists of a spring bolt, which holds the top of the sliding finger shaft box in position. This is a spring on an ordinary bolt and is of sufficient strength to keep the top of box in position when everything is in good working order. The empty spaces of the star gear and small segment gears should be directly opposite each other, so that the large gear can revolve without coming in contact with the small gear, but if from any cause the small gear should be turned over so that the large gear connects when it ought not to, the top of the sliding finger shaft box will be forced up, and this will prevent the breaking of teeth in gears and also the top of the sliding finger shaft box from being broken.

The small gear turning over farther than it ought to is often caused by a weak spring on the spring lever. On the back of each cam are four

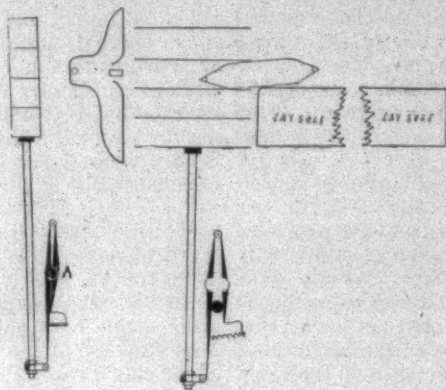


Figure 45

projecting pins and a spring lever is held on two of the pins, which, if of sufficient strength, will prevent the cam from moving out of position after being changed, but if the spring is weak the small gear will partly turn over and be caught by star gear. Spring lever is shown at K, Fig. 38.

Another breakage preventor is in the form of a spring clamp. The stud in end of lifting rod D, Fig. 38, by which the boxes are raised and lowered, is held by a spring clamp. Fig. 45 illustrates an end view of the boxes and spring clamp with the stud in clamp marked A. If the shuttle should be trapped between lay sole and boxes as boxes are being raised or lowered, the stud will be forced out of its position and no damage will be done to either shuttle or shuttle boxes. This figure also illustrates the shuttle trapped between shuttle box and lay sole as box is being lowered. It will readily be seen that unless the stud was forced out

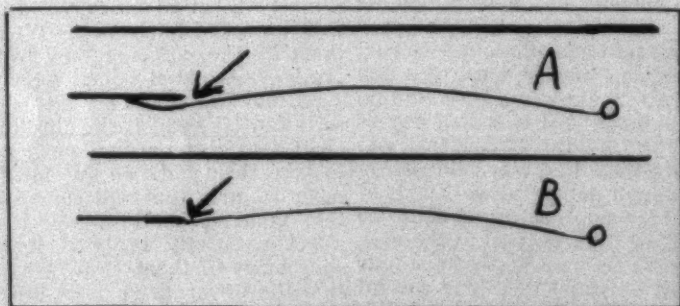


Figure 46

of position either the shuttle or shuttle box would be broken. If the picker or anything else should get stuck in boxes the same thing will occur.

### Shuttle Check Cam.

On some box looms a shuttle check cam is used. This is a small cam about three inches in length and extends about one-half inch beyond the surface of the pick cam on the drop box side of the loom. When crank is on back center the pick cone should be in center of cam and the lug straps set to hold the picker stick not more than one inch on the spindle.

### GINGHAM LOOM FIXING POINTS.

**Shuttles.**—All shuttles must be as near the same size, shape and weight as it is possible to get them or good results cannot be obtained. The single box has to be fitted to all the shuttles, and if one shuttle is very much different from the others there will be trouble in running same. The shuttles should not be too large or they will chip through

striking the mouthpiece of the box. Neither should they be too small or the picker race will cut the shuttle at the top.

**Binders.**—The binders should be bent to grip the shuttle about half-way, also to give a gradual check to the shuttle as it enters the box. The flat end of binder should not be set full against the box, as there is always more or less loose filling when shuttle is leaving the box, and if the end is full against the box there is a tendency to cut the filling. It is only necessary to have the extreme end of binder against the box.

This is illustrated at Fig. 46. A shows how the end of binder is against the mouthpiece of box. B shows the end of binder flat against the mouthpiece of box. Arrow indicates where filling will get between binder and mouthpiece of box.

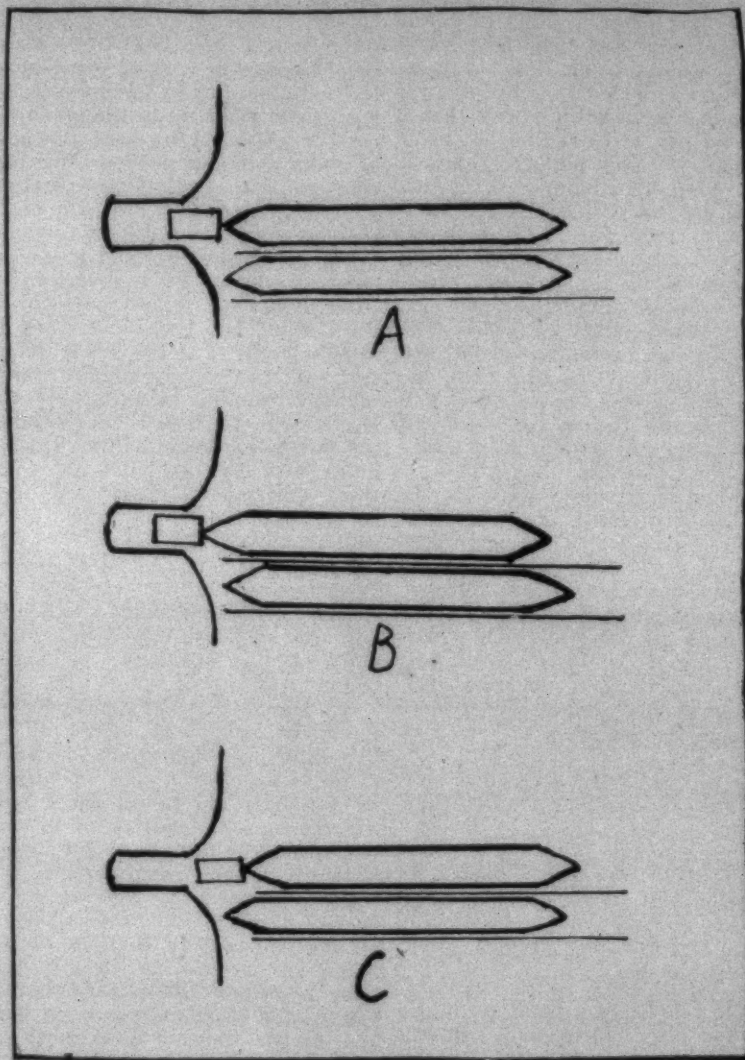


Figure 47.

**Sharp Edges in Boxes.**—In starting up a new set of boxes it is advisable to take off all sharp edges with a very fine file. The groove in swell must be perfectly smooth, as any sharp edges will cut the filling. The sharp edges of picker race should be taken off or shuttle will be cut.

**Shuttles Working Loose in Box.**—When large patterns are made in which a shuttle is used only occasionally, there is a tendency for this shuttle to work forward in the box with the result that when shuttle is picked across the lay the loom will hang off. To overcome this the swell should grip the shuttle about half-way and shuttle should be held firmly in box, but not too tight. The boxes should work freely in the slides, but should not be loose or they will swing about and this has a tendency to cause the shuttle to gradually move to the front of box. The picking motion must also be set to give an easy pick.

**Putting on New Picker.**—When a new picker is put on it must be perfectly true. If warped in any way, good results cannot be obtained from it. The picker must work free on spindle and in the picker race. A small hole is often made in the picker where the shuttle strikes. A good bunter should always be kept on the spindle, as this saves the picker and stud from the jar that would otherwise be given when picker strikes the spindle stud. Bunters are made in different ways, but a serviceable one is made from a strip of leather with spindle holes cut in it about two and one-half or three inches apart. A leather washer can also be put on the spindle between the holes.

(Continued on Page 10.)



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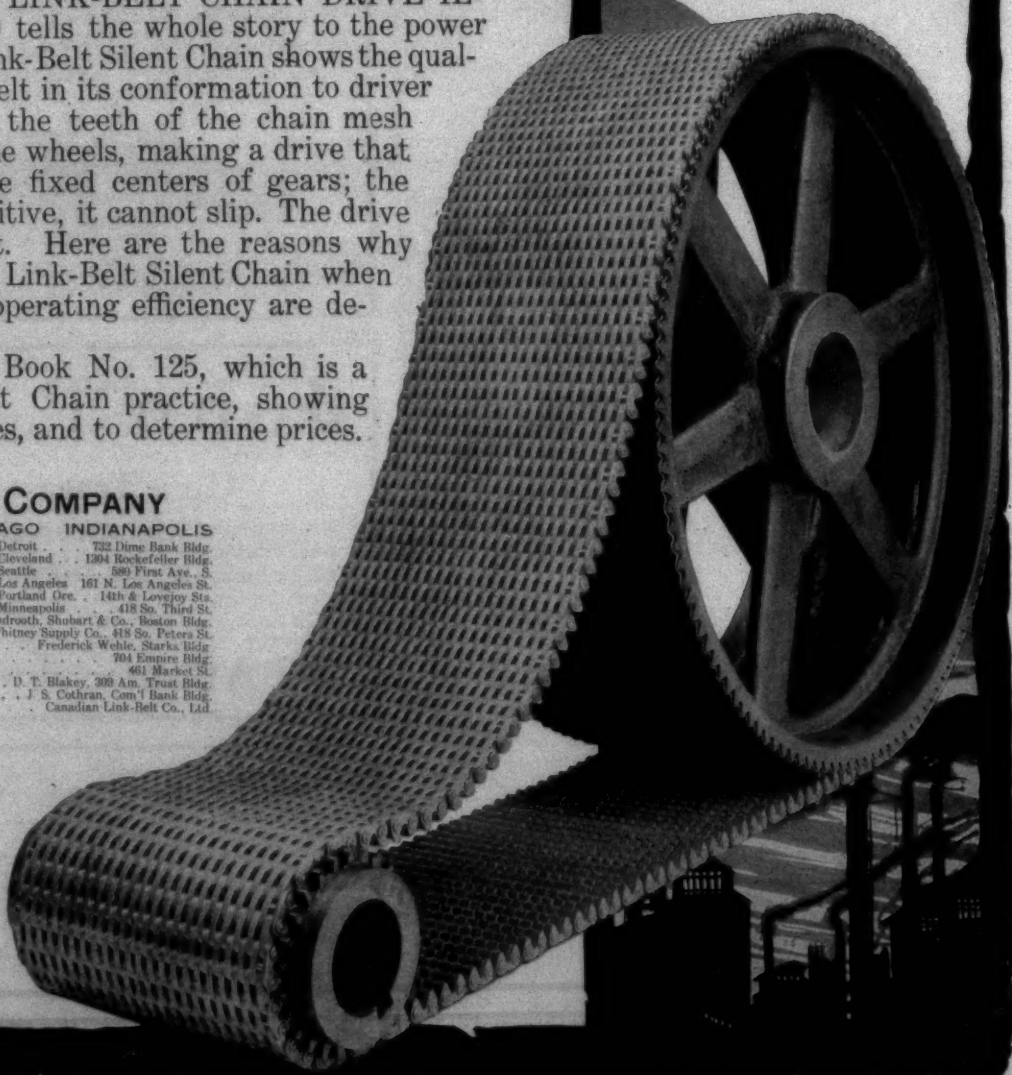
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## Protest Against Revenue Bill

(Argument of Cameron Morrison before Senate Committee on the Revenue Bill.)

(Continued from May 31.)

Upon what principle is this justified? Upon none, except that the partnership or corporation keeps books and the Government thinks it can get at the capital invested in the partnership or corporation, while the individual does not keep books, upon a basis of fixed capital, and therefore the law could not be administered upon the individual. It may be answered that the individual has to pay an income tax. So does the corporation, and while the amount of the income tax on the corporation may be at a less rate, yet when we consider that among the holders of stock of the corporation there will be many individuals who, if not associated with the corporation, would not be liable for any income tax even under the new and lower amount at which the income tax is applied, it is not certain that the income tax upon individuals is less than it is upon corporations. The excess profits tax is not only unjust in the amount of it, but in the principle, which is highly dangerous to all partnerships and corporations. It seems to fix a standard of earnings, as is fixed for public service corporations at 8 per cent, and that earnings above this amount are beyond the rights of business and to be condemned by the Government. The effect of this vicious innovation in taxation will be to seriously lower the value of all corporate stocks. The tax is more objectionable on this account than because of the amount which will be taken from the earnings. Why should the men and women and minor children, who, in order to accomplish a perfectly worthy business purpose, have become partners or associated themselves together in a corporation, be informed that if, by business economy they are successful, and in spite of the heavy burden of State, county, town and Federal Government tax earn over \$5,000 and 8 per cent in their business, their Government will take nearly one-sixth of the remainder from them, while other men and women, not associated in partnership or incorporated companies, though engaged in the same business, may make all the money they can, without having condemnation placed upon them and having one-sixth of what they can earn taken away from them by their Government in special class taxation.

The only other argument advanced to sustain the proposition is that corporations, since the European war commenced, have been making money. It is true that the corporations and partnerships have been making money since soon after the European war commenced, to an extent to which they had not been making it before that time. It is equally true that the people of our country who are not associated together in business, not as corporations have been making money above what they made before the war commenced, in as increased volume as the corporations and partnerships

have been doing. All business has recently prospered in the United States, and there is no justification in this for singling out those who have been legally associated together for commendable business purposes for novel and class taxation of a most exorbitant character.

But can this excess profit tax be fairly administered against corporations and partnerships? We submit that it cannot. The difficulty will be in ascertaining the capital actually invested in the business. Many corporations carry upon their books, as assets, much of what is commonly called "water." It will be most difficult for the tax assessor to determine what is capital and what is "water." The Government is now engaged, as a cost of millions of dollars, in having the capital invested in the great railroads of the country ascertained. According to the theory of this bill, an employee of the Treasury Department could have determined this without the expenditure of all the money and the employment of thousands of intelligent men to determine it. We recognize that this bill carries a provision intended to squeeze the "water" out of corporations, in order that the honestly capitalized corporations may not be discriminated against, but the attempt cannot be successful, and is unfair upon its face. It is true that one of the most popular ways of watering stock has been to incorporate good will, brands, etc., but it is equally true that there are instances where corporations have bought good will and instead of paying for it in cash or tangible properties issued therefore its securities in good faith, and it would be manifestly unjust to those corporations which did this, and where the transaction was bona fide, and the good will purchased of honest value, and the securities issued for it honestly issued, not to be treated as if such issue of securities was invested capital; and yet this bill does not recognize such capital.

A great many of the strongest and richest corporations in the country will not pay one dollar of this excess profits tax, because they are so capitalized as not to make over 8 per cent. The small corporations have not indulged in the ways of high finance, and practically every one of the smaller corporations and partnerships in the United States making over \$5,000 and 8 per cent will have this tax to pay. Very few of the great and powerful corporations, however, honestly in recent years, will not be carrying upon their books, in spite of the present managers of such corporations, a great deal of ancient rascality and corruption. We do not believe this ancient rascality and corruption can be unearthed and eliminated from the capital of such corporations by the tax collecting forces of the Government. It will be almost impossible to accomplish, and certainly cannot be done by a tax collector.

If the aggregate of the tax carried in this bill must be levied, and if it is found to be just to place upon

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partnerships and corporations the amount of the burden placed by this bill, we most respectfully protest against its being done under the form of both an income and excess profits tax. We urge that the excess profits tax be not extended. It carries with it condemnation of the business to which it is applicable. amount thus imposed, those whom I represent prefer any other manner of assessing it than the excess profits tax. The amount, when added to the heavy taxation already borne, is within itself unjust and discriminatory, and the manner of collecting it is the most objectionable that could possibly be devised. We much prefer an increase in the corporation tax, or the total amount placed on incomes. If neither of these methods can be adopted, we urge the committee to devise some means by which we can pay it which does not establish the principle that for a corporation or partnership to make over 8 per cent is excessive, condemned and made justification for unusual taxation by our Government.

The people whom I represent in this matter are as patriotic as any class of citizens in the Republic. They do not object to paying their just part of the great expenses of the war upon which our country has so wisely entered for the vindication of our common rights and the protection of liberty and democracy, but they do not deem it unpatriotic to come before the Congress of their country and urge their views as to how the burden can best be borne with least injury to the country.

The leader of the House of Representatives gave as a reason justifying this bill that the men who will pay the excess profits tax would never be within thousands of miles of the firing line. We hope and feel confident that this matter will not be finally determined in that spirit. The young men of the country who have gone to the training camps to be trained for officers belong, many of them, to the families from whom this excess profits tax will come. The selective draft provides against any discrimination on the basis of wealth, as to those who will go to the firing line and those who will remain at home.

The Acting Chairman of the committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, who represents the association before the Congress in this matter, has one son of military age. He is a lieutenant in the United States Army, and in the recent trouble in Mexico was with General Pershing's army, and was the leader of one of the few squads actually under fire. I happen to know that he has on file an application to be sent to France, and though less than twenty-five years of age he will get as far in front and as quickly upon the firing line as his country and commander will permit him to go. The young men between 21 and 30 years of age of those families engaged in cotton manufacturing and other industries conducted through the intervention of corporations and partnerships, will have to go to the firing line under the selective draft system, and if they did not have to

go, they would be found there in as large percentage as any other class of people in the Republic.

The cotton manufacturers in the South will find their labor organization seriously affected by the child-labor law recently enacted by the Congress, because many 14 and 15 years old children did work in the mills there. I have no criticism to make of this law. But the effect is important. The selective draft will make another great inroad upon the labor with which the cotton manufacturers of the South have been operating their mills. This, of course, will also apply to the manufacturing industries throughout the country. We have few people of such age working in the cotton factories. The young men taken from them will make great inroads upon the labor. They face a problem to keep sufficient labor to maintain production. There has also been a division by the manufacturers throughout the country of the recent prosperity with labor. Some of the mills have increased wages as much as 40 per cent, and generally the mills have increased wages as high as 20 per cent, and in addition to this many have given bonuses to their employees from the much-talked-about prosperity of recent years.

#### Retroactive Features of Bill.

The retroactive income and excess profits tax is very unjust. In our solicitude for the protection of posterity it is proposed to go back and take part of the profits made before the enactment of the law and by due course of business diverted to other channels, and in many instances into new hands. Some of the corporations earning these profits have altogether changed hands, and there have been, of course, many and daily transactions in their stocks based upon such taxation as they were subject to at the time of their transfer. The writer knows of an instance in North Carolina where there was a stock sale of a large and successful cotton mill. The price paid was supposed to be high value. The former owners received their pay for the stock, and the present owners are assessed by this bill with both income and corporate taxes, dating back beyond the date when they purchased the property. It would seem to be altogether unnecessary to fix a basis for collecting whatever sum must be collected from corporate enterprise by going backward. Bonuses were given and wages generally raised under the burdens then borne, extensions in business made or contracted for, and personal and other expenditures made on a basis of the then existing tax burden. It must work cruel injustice to go backward and heavily tax incomes and profits already earned and expended.

The properties which I represent have no protest whatever to make against the cost of this war and the final payment of the same. Our only protest is against the manner and time within which the burden shall be discharged. We are entirely willing for the properties which we represent to pay even a generous

(Continued on Page 16).

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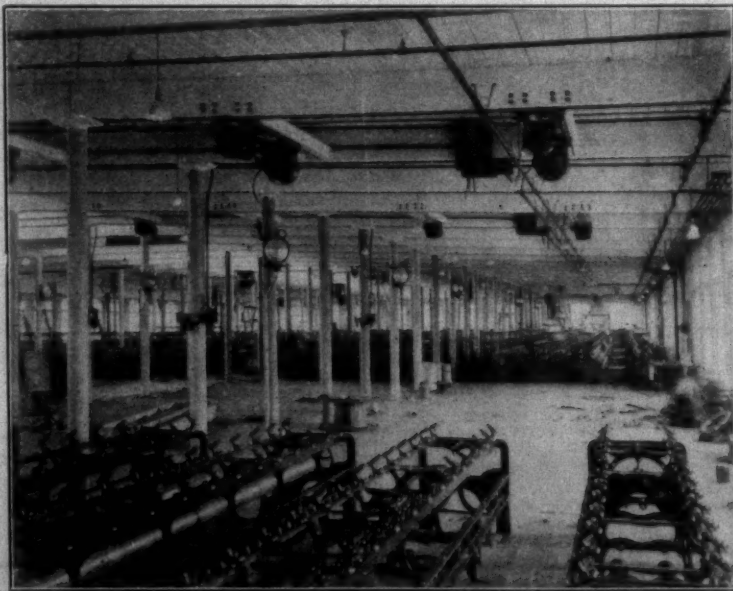
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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Time Recorders at Wrightsville.

For the benefit of those who contemplate using time recorders in connection with the Keating Child Labor Bill the International Time Recorder Co. will have an exhibit at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Wrightsville, N. C., on June 22 and 23, several types of time recorders.

They will be prepared to explain to those who are interested, the use of each type and how it can be adapted to cotton mill conditions.

### Temple Motion For Looms.

The importance of getting a good cover on cotton cloth during weaving cannot be denied, and if this can be done without undue strain upon the warp ends so much the better. Generally speaking, such strain does occur by the methods which are now in use. Thus in one, and perhaps the most general method, the back rest of the loom is raised and the harness is depressed, whilst sometimes the breast beam is raised as well. These methods take the warp away from a straight line from the back rest to the breast beam, and hence the operation of the harness causes excessive strain upon the warp ends, which militates against the passage of the weft up to the fell of the cloth, and consequently prevents the obtaining of good cover. Certainly cover has been obtained by these methods, but we think it will be admitted that in any case undue strain upon any warp ends is an undesirable thing in itself, and should be avoided. By doing so both warp and weft is given a better chance to effect the object in view and other good results arise, especially in certain classes of figured goods, when the pattern is made more clear and distinct.

The object of our friends, Messrs. Ward and Fleming, has been to reduce the strain referred to on the warp ends by keeping them as nearly as possible in a straight line from back rest to breast beam, and to ease them generally. To this end

they have introduced a positive cover motion in connection with the temples. The latter are connected together across the top of the cloth by a metal rod or bar, and the temples are mounted so that they may be raised and depressed at definite intervals to agree with the shedding. This action is carried out by a cam and lever motion connected with the temple mountings, the cam being fixed on the bottom shaft and designed to allow the temples to remain in their lowest position for three-fourths of a revolution of the crank shaft. The remaining one-fourth revolution is divided into two equal portions, in one of which the temples are raised to their highest position, whilst in the remainder they are lowered. Meantime during these latter two actions the shuttle is in the box. It will thus be understood that when the temples are in the high position the top warp ends are slackened, this occurring when beating-up takes place. Hence the weft is passed home to the fell of the cloth easily, as the warp threads are equally distributed at this time, and a better cover naturally follows. The parts can be adjusted quite easily in a minute or two to suit any character of cloth being woven, and moreover they offer no obstruction otherwise to the normal working of the loom.

The motion has been worked on a Jacquard loom, where it has produced positive cover on plain ground jacquard cloth. The effect produced is very marked, and it is claimed enhances the value of the cloth considerably. We ourselves saw it at work on an ordinary plain loom weaving a plain-colored dhootie, the effect being most pronounced. The use of the device has proved that in the weaving of dhooties in the placing of "cover" there is got not only a full-covered cloth, but the shuttles can be worked with all drag or flannel off. The effect on the cloth with less tension on the weft is more pronounced on the colored side than any dhootie cloth in the warehouse.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

### PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING.

(Continued from Page 6.)

**Guide Plate.**—Fig. 47 illustrates the setting of picker to guide plate. When the picker is at the back end of box, the face of picker should be flush with the guide plate. This is shown at A and this setting allows the shuttle boxes to change without in any way affecting the shuttle.

If the face of picker is not flush with guide plate, but is too far back in box the shuttle will also be too far back and when boxes are changing, the tip of shuttle will strike the guide plate. This will cause the shuttle tip to become flat on the end. It will also cause the guide plate to be worn. The boxes are also apt to skip and sometimes cause a smash. This is illustrated at B.

When the face of picker is too far out in the box the back end of shuttle will be caught on the picker when boxes are being raised or lowered. This will also cause the boxes to skip and shuttle to fly out or cause a smash. This setting is illustrated at C.

A buffer is used on the back end of spindle and also in the back end of box, and by regulating this, the face of the picker can be made flush with the guide plate. These buffers also reduce the jar when the shuttle strikes the picker. The buffer in the back end of box can be made from cloth in the form of a roll, or can be made of leather.

**Setting the Boxes.**—The boxes must be set so that the bottom of each box will be level with race plate. If this is not done there will be considerable trouble with shuttles chipping and also flying out.

The first or top box is adjusted by set nuts at the bottom of lifting rod. The second box is adjusted by the stud in slot at front end of lifter lever. The third and fourth boxes are adjusted by the stud in slot at back end of lifting lever, also by crank E.

No positive rule can be given to set the boxes. Each box has to be set separately, beginning with the top box. If, in changing from one box to another, the boxes do not come level with the race plate after setting first box, the leverage is not equally divided. By moving the studs in slot of lifting lever backward, according to whether the boxes are too high or too low, the right leverage will be obtained. Any change in either of the studs will correspondingly change the position of boxes.

To illustrate the difference in leverage when raising the boxes refer to Fig. 38. When a change is made from first to second box the single box cam C is turned. This brings the largest part of cam on top with the fulcrum of lifting lever at the back end of lever. To change from first to third box the crank E is turned. This brings the fulcrum of lifting lever on the single box cam with the cam in its normal position, that is the largest part of cam at bottom. To change from first to fourth box both cams have to be turned. This will change the position of the fulcrum on lifting lever. From this it will be seen that as the position of the fulcrum changes there can be no hard and fast rules given to set the boxes, but judgment must be used in setting them. The boxes must either be perfectly level, or the back end elevated a trifle with the front end lever with the race plate. Under no circumstances must the back end of the box be lower than the front end.

**Boxes Skipping.**—If the links on chain are not set right the chain will have a tendency to bind. The link should be put on the bars so as to have them alternate; that is, one outside and the next inside, on both sides of the chain to correspond. Fig. 42 illustrates this method of putting on the links. Short or bent links will cause the chain to ride on the barrel, instead of dropping in the notches. Double-sliding finger not working freely will cause the boxes to skip. It is necessary that this finger be kept well oiled, in fact, the whole motion must be kept well lubricated.

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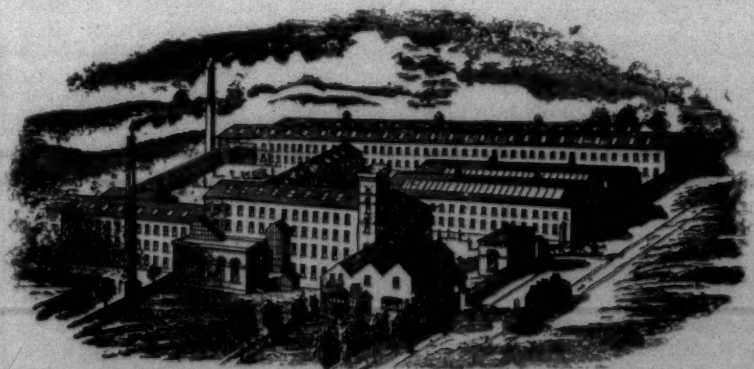
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

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## GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

General Office, Schenectady N.Y.



Mill Power Dept. Boston, Mass.

7022



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

### Looking Towards Wrightsville.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association which will be held at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, N. C., on June 22nd and 23d, promises to be the largest in the history of the Association because of the live questions that confront the textile industry.

The four meetings of superintendents called by David Clark at Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and Birmingham have put everyone to thinking and brains of the practical mill men are working on the problem of the Keating Bill.

The presence of twenty or more superintendents at the meetings of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers last week indicates the interest in this matter.

The meeting of the Southern Textile Association promises to be a climax to all of the other meetings and the discussion and ideas which are produced there will be the result of the advanced ideas developed from the other meetings.

It will pay every mill in the South to send their superintendents and overseer to Wrightsville.

Besides an interesting program the annual election of officers of the Southern Textile Association will arouse more than usual interest by

reason of the change of by-laws which now prohibit more than one of the three leading officers being elected from one state.

Vice President J. M. Davis of Newberry, S. C., will be advanced to the position of president and is well qualified to fill that position.

The new president being elected from South Carolina will prevent either the vice president or chairman of the Board of Governors coming from that state.

North Carolina will undoubtedly claim the vice presidency and the friends of Arthur Dixon, superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., assert that he will be the choice, but several other strong men may be entered as it is an open fight.

With the president from South Carolina, the vice president from North Carolina and the retiring president from Alabama, the Chairman of the Board of Governors should be selected from Georgia or Tennessee and the following have been mentioned: L. H. Brown, Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. S. Bachman, Anchor Mills, Rome, Ga.; C. P. Thompson, Trion Co., Trion, Ga., and Gordon A. Johnstone, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. Others may be entered and a lively fight is predicted.

An effort will also be made to dis-tribute the Board of Governors to a greater extent than in the past.

### Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association convened at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., at 10 A. M. June 8th, with an unusually large attendance.

The Address of Welcome was delivered by a member of the Asheville Rotary Club and the eloquent response by A. M. Dixon of Gastonia, N. C., was a feature of the meeting.

The leading address of the morning was that of Lieut. Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina, who outlined the duty of manufacturers in this crisis. Mr. Gardner, who will in all probability be the next Governor of North Carolina, made an exceedingly able address.

He was followed by J. M. Davis of Newberry, S. C., on "Methods of Operating Under the Keating Bill." Mr. Davis was heard with close attention and handled his subject in a way that convinced his audience that he had studied the problem very closely.

J. M. Gamewell, superintendent of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., took an active part in the discussion which followed.

The meeting adjourned early in order that the members might attend the joint meeting with the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Battery Park Hotel at 2:30 P. M.

### Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10 A. M., at the Grove Park Inn by President, W. C. Ruffin.

Mr. Harrington Emerson of New York, delivered a very interesting address on "Efficiency in Cotton Mills." After this address the association went into executive session and held the annual business meeting.

The resolutions committee reported the usual set of resolutions, but added one strongly urging the mills to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

The reports of the various committees were read and it was voted to contribute a sum not to exceed \$1,500 to a traffic department.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jno. L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; First Vice President, A. J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C.; Second Vice President, A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; Third Vice President, A. H. Bahnson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, Hudson C. Millar, Charlotte, N. C.

### Meeting of South Carolina Manufacturers' Association.

On account of the objection of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association to the publication of the proceeding of their meetings, very little details can be given.

The first session was called to order at 9 P. M. June 7th, at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C.,

and remained in session until after 12 P. M. hearing reports of standing committees and discussing business matters.

The second session was called to order at 10 A. M. Friday morning and after listening to an able address by Franklin W. Hobbs, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, entered again upon a business meeting. Capt. Ellison A. Smyth of Greenville, S. C., who had been president since the organization of the association, fourteen years ago, declined to accept the position again and Victor M. Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., was elected in his place.

Capt. Smyth has year after year asked to be relieved of the duties of the office and only his absolute refusal to accept prevented his reelection this year.

### The Joint Meeting

A joint meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Associations was held at the Battery Park Hotel at 2:30 Friday afternoon for the purpose of hearing Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

Miss Abbott's address was a distinct disappointment, because she gave no information at all in regards to the methods of enforcing the Keating Bill. Miss Abbott spoke for only ten minutes and after answering a few questions left for Washington.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, was called upon and made a short talk on the Keating Bill and also outlined what he was trying to accomplish by holding meetings of the superintendents of the various states.

Following Mr. Clark's talk a discussion of the Keating Bill occurred which later developed into a red-hot discussion of night work.

### Drive Out American Yarns.

Japanese cotton mills have taken away from American manufacturers the trade in the more common grades of knitting yarns in China, and during the past year they have developed a trade in fine count yarns which has cut into and almost destroyed the trade of Great Britain in the Far East, according to Consul-General George E. Anderson of Hong-Kong. Japanese spinners are now furnishing knitting yarns wound on cones or these bobbins at prices far below what American manufacturers can compete with. They are commencing to dominate the Far Eastern market for ordinary counts of cotton yarn.

By using cheap Chinese and Indian cotton mixed with a comparatively small proportion of American long-staple cotton the Japanese manufacturers turn out a fair yarn at a low price. The Japanese mills are making yarn up to a 64 count. They are able to secure their supplies of cotton from India, China and the United States at very low rates over the line of subsidized Japanese steamships, and can distribute their output in the same advantageous way.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. C. Nunnally has resigned as overseer of carding at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. T. Adams has succeeded J. V. Ables as superintendent of the Westminster (S. C.) Knitting Mills.

Perey Wood has accepted the position of overseer of night carding at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

John L. Rountree, superintendent of the Barker Mills, Mobile, Ala., was an Atlanta visitor last week.

Edgar Thompson has resigned as superintendent of the Ossipee Mills, Burlington, N. C.

C. B. Guin, of Charlotte, is now grinding cards at the Climax Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Frank Short of Oco, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at the Huntsville (Ala.) Mills.

Lin Sharp has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at night at the Huntsville (Ala.) Mills.

F. E. Chasteen has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Huntsville (Ala.) Mills.

Will Davis has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

M. C. Ewing has become overseer of spinning at the Sevier Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

F. J. Lacy has resigned as superintendent of the Ranford Knitting Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a position with the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

C. L. Nelson of Dunbar Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. C. Shaner has succeeded John O. Dills as superintendent of the Nick-a-Jack Hosiery Mills at Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. H. Bacon, treasurer of the Loudon ((Tenn.) Hosiery Mills, has succeeded R. H. Bell as president of that company.

Chas. E. Pearce, superintendent of the Tallapoosa and Banning (Ga.) Mills, spent last week in North Carolina on business.

Zachary Gowan, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Henderson Mfg. Co., Hampton, Ga.

Chas. L. Hammock has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Porterdale, Ga., and is now located in Atlanta.

Jackson Freeman, formerly of Millstead, Ga., has become second hand in Mill No. 2 of the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

R. E. Hightower, president and A. T. Mathews, general superintendent of the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills, are on a business trip East.

P. A. Smith of Porterdale, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of spinning in Mill No. 1 of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. E. Morton of Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C.


C. H. Goodroe of Cedartown, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

Brady Edwards has resigned as card grinder at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills to become second hand in carding at the Tallassee (Ala.) Mills.

R. L. Botwell has succeeded Ed Steere as superintendent of the Chattanooga Knitting Mills and Mathis & Davis Company at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chas. Thompson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Huntsville (Ala.) Mills to accept a position at the Dallas Mfg. Co., of the same place.

G. E. McGuire has resigned his position at the Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY**  
708-10 Washington St. NEW YORK CITY

Chas. J. Trippe, formerly of MeColl, S. C., is now overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills.

— Wood, of the Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C., has become card grinder at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte.

Clifford Brown has resigned as second hand at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to become overseer of spinning at the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wm. R. Owen, second hand at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has resigned to become overseer of carding at the Aldora Mill, Barnesville, Ga.

J. R. Hunt has resigned as second hand in carding at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills and accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Millstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

John L. Robinson has been transferred from superintendent of the Hopedale Mills at Burlington, N. C., to superintendent of the Ossipee Mills which are owned by the same company.

David Lindsey has resigned as assistant superintendent of the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C., to become superintendent of the new mill which the Marshall Field & Co. are erecting at a point in Virginia which was known as Marshallfield or Fieldale.

### Details of Death of E. E. Bowen.

Greenville, S. C.  
June 3, 1917.

Textile Bulletin.

Dear Sirs:

Hearing that you would like to learn more about the cause of E. E. Bowen's death, I will gladly give

the few facts I could gain from asking information.

Mr. James A. Greer spent Sunday with him at the Leeland Hotel at Danville, Va., leaving him complaining there of being sick. Monday he consulted a surgeon who advised an operation at once, but he wanted to get Dr. Steeley at Spartanburg. Wednesday he was attacked with an acute attack of appendicitis. He was rushed to the Danville General Hospital and operated on at 4 p. m. the same day, but it was too late, his appendix having already burst and proving fatal he died May the twelfth at five o'clock.

His family was called to his bedside on Thursday. He was survived by his wife and two sons, Alma and Douglas, one brother and two sisters, the brother and sister residing in North Carolina.

His home is in Transylvania county, N. C. His age was forty-one. He was born August 3, 1876.

His dying words were to his oldest son saying, "he was ready and was ready to go." Although he was unconscious all the afternoon and night before, he became conscious just before his death.

Most Sincerely,  
J. Alma Bowen.

### Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 4, MeColl, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney.....Gen'l Supt.  
Jack C. White.....Supt.  
D. C. McLemore.....Carder  
T. G. Pruitt.....Spinning  
G. S. Skuford.....Master Mechanic

### Mr. Superintendent:

Do you want a pocket memorandum book? Write

**GEO. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.**

# CAM DEVICES

"THEY MAKE A DIFFERENCE"

**CLINTON CAM COMPANY**

**CLINTON, S. C.**



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Lenoir, N. C.**—The Lenoir Hosiery Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by F. P. Moore, Claude Moore and Joe C. Moore. They will do a general knitting and textile business.

**Marshallfield, Va.**—The new mill, which Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, Ill., are erecting at this place will have 17,500 spindles and about 700 looms. It will be operated on lowels.

**Youngsville, N. C.**—The Youngsville Hosiery Mills Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,500 authorized and \$3,000 paid in. The incorporators are J. B. Perry, J. L. Brown, C. C. Cheatham. They have made no announcement of their plans.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Monaghan Mill's employees will be given four day's holiday in which to celebrate the Fourth of July with full pay, according to notices posted in the mill work rooms. Work will close Tuesday night, July 3, and will resume Monday morning.

**Kings Mountain, N. C.**—It is very probable that the receivership of the Dilling Mills will be dissolved in July, as the mills have made excellent profits during the past year and are now said to be in good financial conditions. W. P. Love and H. G. Myers of Gastonia, N. C., have been receivers for the past two years.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The machinery of the Kentucky Cotton Yarn Company which was recently purchased by the McCord Company, will be moved to a new building at Grahampton, Ky., and will be put in operation about September 1st together with some additional machinery, which has been purchased. It will be operated on roving yarn and will also spin 4's to 8's single and ply yarns.

**Motacoe, Va.**—The Motacoe Cotton Mill Company has been incorporated with F. L. Robbins of Charlotte, N. C., as president and manager and L. L. Mahalley as secretary and treasurer. They will operate about 6,000 spindles on yarns and expect to begin operation early in July. Mr. Robbins was formerly superintendent of the Savona Mills, in Charlotte, N. C.

**Statesville, N. C.**—A charter has been applied for, for a new hosiery mill for Statesville, the mill to be known as the Banner Knitting mill. The authorized capital will be \$100,000, \$25,000 paid in stock. Directors and officers will be elected at a meeting to be held Friday night. Among those interested are: R. T. Weatherman, F. B. Bunch, E. B. Watts, J. A. Knox, W. L. Gilbert, F. B. Holland, of Statesville; J. A. Arrey, of Raleigh; N. W. Fowler, of Hamlet, and W. H. Miles, of Springfield, Tenn.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Standard Knitting Mill organization has been announced with \$35,000 capital, \$20,000 already taken. The company will build a plant this summer and commence operation by September.

**Pelham, Ga.**—The Pelham Manufacturing Co., has placed an order with the G. M. Parks, of Fitchburg, Mass., through their Southern agent, J. S. Cothran for their humidifying and air cleaning system.

All of the new Draper looms which were recently installed in this plant, are now in operation and a representative of the Draper Corporation is at the mill to put in new Morrill combs on the slashers and new Draper combs on the warp machines.

In addition to the above improvements, the company has just had an entirely new toilet system installed.

**Gainesville, Ga.**—One of the largest contracts for electric power ever signed in the state of Georgia has just been consummated between the Georgia Railway and Power Company and the Pacolet and Gainesville cotton mills near here. It is for the installation of electric power in these two mills to drive all their machinery. B. M. Stallworth, manager of both mills, signed the contract for the mill people, and it goes into effect at once.

The change from steam to electricity in these two big mills will involve the expenditure of approximately \$200,000 by the electric company and the mill people. The power company will construct a 38,000-volt transmission line from the Dunlap plant on the Chattahoochee River, three miles from here, to the mills, and furnish about 6,000 horsepower for their operation.

It is not as yet definitely known how many individual motors will be installed, but there will be several hundred, ranging in size from 5 to 150 horsepower. Engineers of the mills are now at work preparing specifications for the installation of these motors, and as soon as these specifications are complete, bids will be received preparatory to placing orders for the electrical equipment of both mills.

### Terrell Machine Co., Incorporates.

The Terrell Machine Co., of Charlotte, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, authorized and \$300 subscribed by C. S. Smart, of Concord, E. A. Terrell and John L. Kimbril, of Charlotte.

The company manufactures the well known "Ideal Quill Cleaner", and is meeting with much success in getting their device upon the market.

### The Johnston Mills.

The name of the Johnston Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, which sells yarn for the group of South-

ern mills of which C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, is head, has been changed to the Johnston Mills. The announcement states that this change is being made to avoid any possible confusion of the selling agency with the names of the mills making the yarns. The mills whose product is sold through the Johnston Mills are as follows: Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville, Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Texas, Roberta Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C. The company will open an office in Providence, R. I. at an early date.

### Annual Convention of Georgia Cotton Manufacturers.

Co-operation, not only between manufacturers but also between the workers and their employers, was the keynote of the addresses delivered at the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, held Friday and Saturday at St. Simons Island, near Brunswick, at the new St. Simons Hotel.

The principal addresses were delivered by Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, who spoke on "Recent Federal Legislation Respecting Child Labor," and on "How Club Women and Mill Men Can Coordinate Their Work for the Mill Village to Get Best Re-

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### Complete Planning Service

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For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, No matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK



sults"; by Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; by W. B. Thomas, special agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., on "Group Insurance," and by James L. Carbery, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, on "Mill Village Demonstration Work."

President W. J. Veereen and secretary and treasurer, P. E. Glenn, read their annual reports, telling in detail the activities of the association during the last year.

The convention had for its features on Saturday an informal reception by the Brunswick Board of Trade and a dance. In the afternoon the manufacturers enjoyed a boat ride followed by a luncheon at the Elk's Club, and later an inspection of the city's industry. A fish dinner at the Oglethorpe Hotel, Brunswick, on Sunday, ended the convention.

#### John H. Shuford New Agent For Berlin Aniline Works.

John H. Shuford, of Charlotte, has been appointed manager of the Southern office of the Berlin Aniline Works, with offices in Charlotte. Mr. Shuford succeeds Robt. J. Walker, who resigned to become one of the organizers of the Charlotte Knitting Mills.

Mr. Shuford has been with the Berlin Aniline Works for about ten years, as salesman and chemist. Previous to that he was instructor in dyeing at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. He has a large acquaintance in the Southern textile trade who will be pleased to learn of his appointment as Southern agent.

#### Electric Supply & Equipment Co.

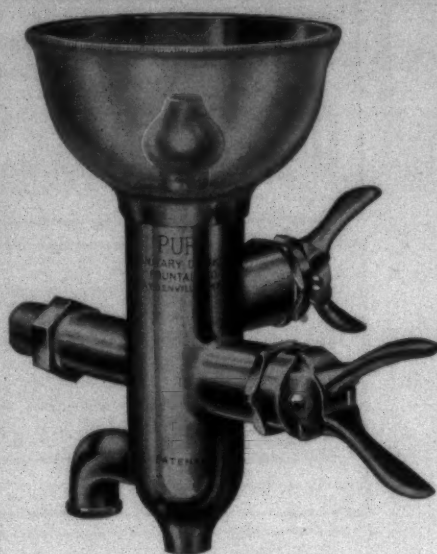
The Electric Supply & Equipment Co., of Charlotte, has been organized with the following officers: President, H. D. Martin, formerly auditor of the Southern Power Co.; Secretary, Rogers W. Davis, Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops; Treasurer and Manager, T. G. Lane, formerly with the Mill Power Supply Co.

Their office and warehouse will be at 220 W. First Street, and they will handle a full line of motors, lamps, wiring, etc.

#### Cotton Mills Buying Liberty Bonds.

A. J. Draper, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C., has purchased \$25,000 of liberty bonds for his mills.

The management of the Arcadia Mills subscribed to a large block of the Liberty Bonds which they will in turn sell to their employees on the easy payment basis. In less than 30 minutes \$1,000 of these bonds at \$50 each were taken by the Arcadia Mills employees and it is believed many more will be sold. The mill proposes to hold the bonds for the



# PURO

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## A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**  
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHMAN, Manager

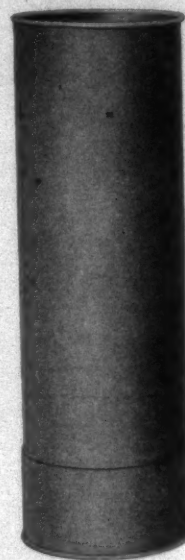
employees for which they are to pay \$1 weekly for \$49 weeks at which time they will be presented with the bond with \$50.

C. M. Bissel, of the Whitney Mills, worked among the officials and employees of the Whitney Mills and was successful in placing many bonds. These subscriptions will pass through a local banking institution.—Spartanburg Journal.

# Hercules

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

## Seamless Roving Cans



Write for Catalog No. 19

Roving Cans

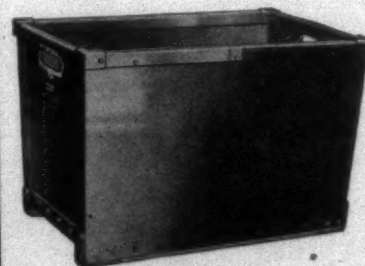
Barrels and Boxes

Cars and Trucks

The Largest Line of Mill Receptacles

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GREENVILLE, S. C.  
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY  
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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The continued demand by the Government for cotton goods has had a further influence on prices and higher quotations were named during the week. Many staple fabrics went up half a cent a yard over the prices of the previous week and others are up fully 7 1-2 per cent. Staple tickings have advanced 2 1-2 cents a yard on some wide sheetings, the advance has been 5 cents a yard. Print cloths moved up 1-4 cent a yard and some lines of bleached goods 1 cent a yard. Various qualities of unfinished goods have also gone up sharply.

Every phase of the situation points to a continuance of the advance in prices. Higher prices are due not only to Government demands but to higher cost of raw material, labor, and other manufacturing costs. Mills are compelled to pay more for coal and on account of transportation difficulties, deliveries are slow and uncertain. An advance in wages of 10 per cent has been made in many places and on every hand the mills are facing increased costs of all kinds.

The committee on cotton goods which is co-operating with the Council of National Defense has opened headquarters in the cotton goods district in New York and will facilitate the equitable distribution of cotton goods. One of the leading merchants is in charge and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to stimulate production and at the same time for goods for civilian needs.

Print cloths were in active demand during the week and prices showed considerable advance over those of the previous week. Buyers bought practically all of the goods which they could obtain. The best demand for spot and nearby deliveries. The trade from second hands was very quiet and this had a very strong effect on the print cloth market.

All lines of bleached goods are in an unusually strong position and the best known lines are sold further ahead than ever before. While many lines of colored goods have been slow to follow the advance on gray goods, it is thought that a steady upward revision will be sure to come. Mills are well sold ahead and some business has been done into the first three months of next year on print cloths and gray sheetings.

Most of the mills and merchants handling gray goods have very small stocks left to sell before October. While much less is being said about Government orders, they continue to be very large. It is said that the Government is having a hard time in getting sufficient duck and other heavy goods to fill its needs, and during the week the cotton goods committee called attention to the necessity for a greatly increased production on certain constructions. It is possible that sufficient quantities of the desired goods cannot be had before they are needed for the new army and a number of plants

throughout the country are experimenting with a satisfactory substitute for heavy army duck.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Brown drills, std.....	At value..
Sheetings, So. std.....	At value..
3-yard, 48x48s.....	At value..
4-yard, 56x60s.....	At value..
4-yard, 48x48s.....	At value..
5-yards, 48x48s.....	At value..
Denims, 9-oz.....	At value..
Denims, 2-20s.....	At value..
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck.....	Withdr'n..
Oliver, extra 8-oz.....	Withdr'n..
Tallasse, 8-oz.....	Withdr'n..
Hartford, 8-oz.....	Withdr'n..
Woodberry, sail d'k.....	Withdr'n..
Mt. Ver'n, wide d'k.....	Withdr'n..
Alexander, oz. duck.....	Withdr'n..
Ticking, 8-oz.....	At value..
Standard prints.....	At value..
Standard ging'ams.....	At value..
Dress gingham.....	At value..
Kid finished cambs.....	At value..

### Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.	
In sight for week.....	75,000
Same 7 days last year.....	41,000
For the month.....	82,000
Same date last year.....	117,000
For season.....	12,143,000
Same date last year.....	11,984,000
Same date year before.....	15,018,000
Port receipts for season.....	6,915,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season.....	1,340,000
Same date last year.....	1,209,000
Southern mill takings for season.....	3,591,000
Same date last year.....	3,398,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1.....	299,000
Last year.....	111,000
Foreign exports for week.....	45,000
Same 7 days last year.....	132,000
Same 7 days year before.....	128,000
For season.....	5,010,000
Same date last year.....	5,125,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week.....	44,000
Same 7 days last year.....	57,000
For season.....	2,626,000
To same date last year.....	2,885,000

### Visible Supply of Cotton.

Total visible this week.....	3,622,000
Last week.....	3,724,000
Same date last year.....	4,294,000
Of this the total American this week.....	2,326,000
Last week.....	2,416,000
Last year.....	2,895,000
All other kinds this week.....	1,225,000
Last week.....	1,308,000
Last year.....	1,298,000
Visible in the United States this week.....	1,470,000
This date last year.....	1,528,000
Visible in other countries this week.....	2,152,000

### Pat, a Witness.

Pat was brought in court as a witness in a shooting affair.

"Did you see the shot fired?" asked the magistrate. "No, sorr," answered Pat, "I only heard it."

## TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS



## Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## HOLDS THE FIBRE ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

"That evidence isn't sufficient," ed to laugh in court. replied the magistrate sternly, "Did ye see me laugh, your honor?" asked Pat. "No, sir; but I heard 'Stand down!'" As Pat was leaving the witness box, and had his back turned, he "That evidence is insufficient," said laughed out loud. The magistrate Pat. Then everybody laughed, including the magistrate.—Ex.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The local demand for yarn was not very brisk during the week. Buying was not stimulated by the advance in prices, and buyers are moving very conservatively. Not many of them are willing to buy more yarn than they need to cover orders on hand. There were a good many inquiries for carded yarn on cones for both prompt and future delivery, but few buyers were willing to pay spinners' prices. There were only a few inquiries for 8's to 14's, and quotations on these numbers varied considerably. There were sales reported of 100,000 pounds to New York State knitters and sales of 50,000 pounds of knitters in Philadelphia market. Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun carded cones sold on the basis of 35 to 36½ cents for 10s. Sales of 18s cones were made for 39 1-2 up to 42 cents, 22s cones for 33 cents, 44 to 45 cents.

There was little change in the combed yarn situation. A good many inquiries for single combed yarn on cones came in, especially from knitters in the West. Some of the mills which are sold up until the end of the year had inquiries for deliveries to begin in January, but would not quote on deliveries so far ahead. Other spinners are sold until September and cannot make deliveries on new contracts before that time. Two-ply combed yarns remained unchanged. Manufacturers who have more of these yarns on hand than they need continued to offer them at prices under what spinners would accept and a good many buyers have supplied their needs from this source.

There were a few sales of good sized lots of weaving yarns during the week, but the demand was not general. Those lines which are making goods for the Government are very active, but other weaving lines are slow at present and weavers are not buying much yarn now. Prices are irregular, but moved upward during the week.

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s.....35	20s.....40
6s.....35½	22s.....42
8s.....36	24s.....43
10s.....36½	26s.....44
12s.....37½	30s.....46
14s.....37½	40s.....60
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
4s.....34½	21s.....42
6s.....35	26s.....44
8s.....35½	30s.....48
10s.....36½	36s.....55
12s.....37	40s.....63
14s.....37	50s.....79
16s.....38	60s.....85
20s.....40	
Southern Single Chain Warps	
8s.....35	22s.....42
10s.....36	24s.....44
12s.....36½	26s.....45
14s.....37	30s.....46
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.	
6s.....37	22s.....41½
8s.....37	24s.....43½
10s.....38	26s extra 46½
12s.....38½	26s.....47
14s.....40	40s.....60
16s.....41½	22s colors 46
20s.....42	
Combed Peeler Cones.	
8s.....53½	24s.....59
10s.....53½	26s.....60
12s.....54½	28s.....61
14s.....55½	30s.....64
16s.....56½	32s.....68
18s.....57	34s.....70
20s.....57½	36s.....72
22s.....58	40s.....72

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s.....35½	24s.....44
10s.....36½	26s.....45
12s.....37½	30s.....47½
14s.....38½	40s.....50
16s.....39	50s.....79
20s.....40	60s.....85
Two-Ply Combed Peeler Cones.	
20s.....60	35s.....75
24s.....64	40s.....80
26s.....68	50s.....90
30s.....70	60s.....1.00
34s.....75	70s.....1.10
36s.....77	80s.....1.20

## A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

### SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	109	
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	
Anderson Cot. Mill, S. C.	22	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	114	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	115	125
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	108	112
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	50
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	92½	100
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	175	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	101	105
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	112	116
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	
Duncan Mills, S. C.		46
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	199	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	173	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	72	75
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	95	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.		75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.		
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	59	
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	145	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	
Inman Mills, S. C.	110	115
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	101
Jackson Mills, S. C.	120	125
Judson Mills, S. C.	97	100
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	89	93
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	150	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.		100
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.		102
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	100	
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	127	131
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	145
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	220	
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	
Oconee Mills, common	85	
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	98	101
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	125
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	160	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	123
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	
Roanoke Mills, N. C.		
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	125
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	50	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	135	140
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	270	300
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	76	80
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2d pfd.	7½	9
Victor Monaghan M. Co., pfd.	95	100
Victor Monaghan Co., pfd.	89	95
Victor Monaghan Co., com.	44	47
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		62
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.		
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.		106
Wiscasset Cot. Mills, N. C.		
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	125

## MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS      BALLING WARPERS  
 BALLING ATTACHMENTS      BEAMING WARPERS  
 WARP SUPPLIES      BEAMERS  
 WARP DYEING MACHINES

COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

## WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped  
 with our Apparatus

### OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

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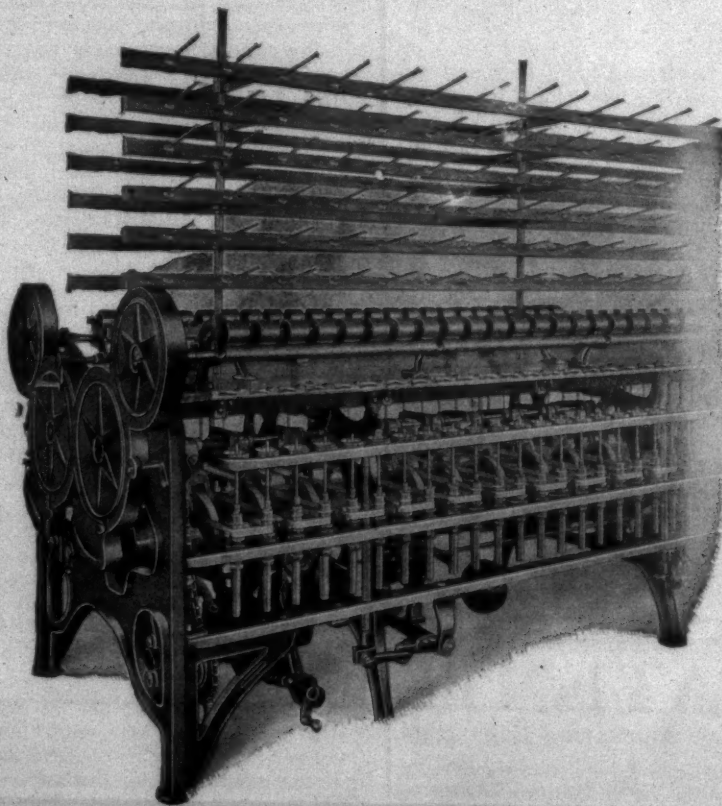
### BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

ATLANTA

CHATTANOOGA

CHARLOTTE

SAVANNAH



TAPE DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power  
 Produce more even yarn

### COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

Southern Agent,  
 FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Pawtucket, R.I.



**Knitters Wanted.**

Wanted—Knitters, ribber and looper hands; also menders and inspectors. Will want some good help to learn. Work is light, mill is clean and bright, on car line, close to town. Address Bela N. Barnes, Supt. Charlotte Knitting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**Want Night Superintendent.**

Wanted: A man familiar with carding, spinning and weaving for superintendent at night. Address W. W. Arnold, Jr., Supt. Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

**WANTED.**

**EXPERIENCED COTTON WEAVERS TO ACCUSTOM THEMSELVES TO SILK WEAVING. EXPERIENCED COTTON HANDS CAN BECOME PROFICIENT IN ONE TO TWO WEEKS. PAID WHILE LEARNING. CAN EARN \$15.00 TO \$18.00 WEEKLY DEPENDING ON ABILITY STEADY EMPLOYMENT. MODERN EQUIPMENT. CORRESPOND WITH E. BIRGELS, SUPERINTENDENT, 40TH ST. AND KILLAM AVE., NOFOLK, VA.**

**Card Room Help Wanted For Night Work.**

We can use a few card room hands on night work. Pay card hands 18c per hank. Good slubber, intermediate and speeder hands can make from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per night. Good comber hands can make \$12 and \$13 per week. We are fair and considerate with our help, and will advance transportation to good reliable people. New mill. New houses. Good schools and churches. Fine water and healthy place to live. Address

T. R. Morton, Night Supt.,  
Bibb Mfg. Co.,  
Porterdale, Ga.

**Packing Room Overseer.**

Wanted.—A young man to take charge of packing room in cordage and twine mill, who is familiar with Universal Winders and Ballers, capable of handling help. A first class chance for the proper party. In replying give all information regarding age, reference, etc. Address January & Wood Co., Maysville, Ky.

**PATENTS****Trade Marks and Copyrights**

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

**Buying Liberty Bonds.**

Greenville, S. C.—Subscriptions to the liberty loan bonds aggregating approximately \$100,000 were made by cotton mills here, the bonds to be resold to the employes of the mills on a weekly payment basis. Victor-Monaghan Mills headed the list with \$50,000.

**Protest Against Revenue Bill.**  
(Continued from Page 9.)

portion of the great aggregate cost of the war against autocracy and for the protection of liberty and democracy on earth, but we do most earnestly urge that there is no necessity for this payment to be made at an annual rate which will endanger all business and threaten the continued prosperity of the country. We are perfectly willing for this generation to pay it all if it is extended over the life of the generation. We are satisfied that the unrivaled resources of our great country could meet the cost of this war if spread over a period of only 20 years without jarring a single industry or stopping the rapid augmentation of our wealth.

**Cotton Crop of 1916 Shows Some Increase.**

Washington, June 12.—According to a bulletin about to be issued by the bureau of the census, the American cotton crop of 1916—11,449,930 equivalent 500 bales—showed a slight increase as compared with the preceding years, but with that exception, was the smallest since 1909.

The crop of 1916 exceeded that of 1915 by about 258,000 bales, but fell below that of 1914—the largest ever grown—by 4,685,000 bales, or 29 per cent. The production in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina fell below that reported for 1915, while the remaining states show increases. By far the most pronounced decreases took place in Alabama, in which state the 1916 crop, amounting to 533,402 bales, was only a little more than half as great as that of the preceding year, 1,020,839 bales.

The Sea Island cotton crop of 1916, 117,559 running bales, was the largest on record, with the single exception of the crop of 1911, which exceeded it by 1,734 bales.



Although cotton is grown in 18 states, the combined product of three—Texas, Georgia and Arkansas the only states which produced more than a million bale each in 1916—represented nearly three-fifths of the total crop of that year.

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students; "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them. For instance—"

Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor he stuck one finger into it and then into his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded as he passed the vessel from student to student.

After each one had licked his finger, and had felt rebellion through his whole soul, the old

**ARABOL GUM G.**

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.  
R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.  
A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.  
B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.  
O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.  
L. Lays the Fibre.

TRIAL ORDERS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL—ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN HOT DRY WEATHER.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
100 William Street, New York

**Are Your Spinning Spindles Straight?**

This is one of the most important things in your Spinning Room. A Crooked Spindle CANNOT BE PLUMBED OR SET and will cause the spindle to VIBRATE and WEAR FLAT on the side of the bearing.

We STRAIGHTEN, RE-POINT, TEMPER, AND GENERALLY REPAIR SPINNING SPINDLES

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.**  
W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

**Authentic Time Records**

Legible—Accurate—Indisputable

This Company invites correspondence from you on time and pay roll keeping questions and will give you the benefit and knowledge of their experts without cost or obligation on your part.

**International Time Recording Company of New York**

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Southern Service Stations  
and Supply Depots

Atlanta  
Columbia

Birmingham  
Richmond

Chattanooga  
New Orleans  
Dallas

professor exclaimed triumphantly: "I tol' ye so. Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had observed ye would ha' seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was nae the finger I stuck into my mouth."—Ex.

**Duck Weavers Wanted.**

Duck weavers wanted. Pay \$2.50 per day. Come to Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.



## L. GRANDIN CROSSMAN ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Claims, Court of Appeals, District Supreme Court, Executive Departments, United States Court Customs Appeals, Congressional Committees, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce, Patents and Trade-Marks, Modern Collection Facilities.

## CHEMICALS AND OILS

### SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT  
FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors  
Chloride of Lime

Cotton Softeners  
Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

57-61 Pearl Street

NEW YORK

## Cut Your Roller Covering Bill

Over 250 Southern mills after a thorough test  
have found that

### "Durex" Top Roll Varnish

will increase the life of leather rolls by 30 per cent., prevent lapping up and effect a saving in clearer waste.

For further information write

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

## ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SULPHUR BLACK

BLUE SHADE

Direct Blue B

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Alizarine Yellow

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DICKS, DAVID & BROADFOOT, Inc.

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Manufacturers of  
METHYL VIOLET

NEW YORK

Factory  
NEWARK, N. J.

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JOHN M. BARR, Vice-President

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DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation

KINGSPORT, TENN.

SULPHUR BLACKS  
SULPHUR BLUES  
SULPHUR BROWNS

CAUSTIC SODA  
BLUESTONE  
BI-CHROMATE OF SODA

AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Knitting Fixer.

Wanted.—Good knitting man to fix ribbers and run a room of 92 machines. Pay \$18 per week for five nights. Address W. E. Fearington, Supt. Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

### Card Hands and Spinners.

We can use a few card room hands, also spinners and reelers at good prices. Work runs well. Lavonia Cotton Mills, Lavonia, Ga.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to T. A. Shipp Supt., Tarboro, N. C.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and churches all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

**WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.**

### Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

### BALDWIN COTTON MILLS, MILL NO. 2.

Absolutely new Yarn Mill as good as it is possible to build. New and attractive cottages, electric lights in every room and on streets, splendid city water at every house. Day run 56½ hours per week, beginning at 6 o'clock and stopping at 4:30. Night run 53½ hours per week, beginning 4:30 in afternoon and stopping 3 o'clock in the morning, thus giving all night help plenty of time for sleep before dinner.

Work attractive and wages high. Good graded schools churches, handsome community house and many other advantages.

Can use good families and boarders.

BALDWIN COTTON MILLS,  
Chester, S. C.

## HELP WANTED

Indianapolis is conceded to be the finest city on the American Continent. It has the largest public market in the United States, which with other utilities make it the most desirable working man's city in the country. We can use one A No. 1 card grinder at \$14.00, also two card tenders at \$12.00 and two fly frame hands, who can make over \$12.00 in 57 hours. None but those steady and very reliable need apply. We do not advance transportation.

Indianapolis Bleaching Company  
Indianapolis, Indiana



WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long practical experience and have been superintendent of successful mill. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 1880.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing or chemical house. Have had long practical experience and have also had three years at road experience and made good as salesman. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 1881.

WANT position as superintendent and would prefer hosiery yarn mill. Have had long experience as superintendent and overseer of carding and can furnish very high grade references. Address No. 1882.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am considered a first class carder and comb man. Am now employed and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1883.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have experience and ability and am now employed but wish to change to a healthier location. Good references. Address No. 1884.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had long practical experience with special experience in card room and am a good manager of help. Am employed as superintendent but wish to change to healthier location. Graduate of I. C. S. School. Address No. 1886.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had experience in all three position and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1885.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Am a practical mill man experienced in all classes of mill work and am a good manager of help. Can furnish first class references both as No. 1887.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on both plain and colored work and am now employed as overseer of one of the largest weave rooms in the South, but prefer to change. Address No. 1888.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Am now employed and have had long practical experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1889.

WANT position as carder and spinner or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience in all three positions and am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1890.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and am an all round thoroughly practical man

with long experience, textile education, good habits and best of references. Both plain, fancy and colored goods. Can fill position as local manager where combination man is wanted. Address No. 1891.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years experience as superintendent in successful mills in Alabama and can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 1892.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine yarns and am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address 1893.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and held last position as superintendent for 3 years. Have special experience as superintendent of yarn mill. Address No. 1896.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but desire to change. Married men, with family, strictly sober, age 32, good manager of help and can get results. Address 1898.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Have a family of mill hands. Good references. Address No. 1899.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have long experience in both positions and can furnish fine references. Address 1902.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now overseer of large carding and spinning room and giving satisfaction. Age 46, 20 years experience as carder and spinner. Address 1904.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am experienced on both hosiery and hard yarns and can run large card room successfully. Have 8 years experience as carder and spinner and two years as superintendent. Now employed but would like to change. Address No. 1905.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill. Would accept overseer of spinning in a large mill that pays not less than \$4.00. First class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1908.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1909.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

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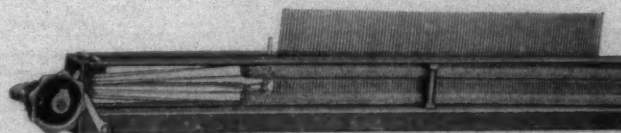
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### Meeting of Georgia Superintendents. (Continued from Page 5.)

to this time, and hasn't increased the cost much, but I say that, if they take many of those men away, we are going to have considerable trouble. We have in our plant—the Government has made a survey of our plant, and while it may not be in order, I think this meeting ought to go on record that— if necessary, I will offer it as a resolution—that we go on record as the consensus of this meeting that because of the abnormal times and the hard situation that's going to confront the mills for the next year, we don't know how long, that this Keating bill should be suspended during the term of the war. It seems to be really impossible—every one of us will have to work out a plan for himself, it does not seem to be possible to work out any concerted action on it; and if it is in order, I would like to offer that as a resolution, that it is the sense of this meeting that this bill should be suspended during war times.

Mr. Clark: The question was asked a few minutes ago in regard to the employment of doffers, and I have had some legal advice on that matter, in fact, I consulted one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, in Washington, and he states there has been a number of cases going to the Supreme Courts of the different states, and it has been held in every case that where a person is subject to call, they are on employment, they are on duty, and it will be ruled that the time is included in the eight hours. You can tell a boy that he can come in at eight, say, or come in at 10—come in any specified hour—and tell him he can leave at 2 and come back at 4, but if he goes into your mill and starts doffing and and later you tell him "you can go and stay an hour or an hour and a half," that time will be counted, whether you use a time clock or not. That's the legal advice that has been given me. Of course, lawyers differ, and we may find that it doesn't apply, but I just give that for what it is worth, that if he is subject to call, he is considered to be on duty and it counts in his eight hours.

Mr. Scott: We have been running for about a year in the small mill, with hands under sixteen, and we are working now in the other mill to try to thin out all under sixteen. But in the case of the doffers, someone brought up just now the question of the weave room, why is the weave room more attractive than doffing. It is on account of the pay, I think that's the way that they look at it. If we can get all of them grown, I think that the cost will be higher, but we are trying to work out a plan, if we can, to pay our doffers enough to make it attractive for them, to get older men to take their places, and then let them do sweeping, things like that, at the times that they are not doffing. That's the way we hope, I don't say we are going to do it, I say we hope to work it out by letting these doffers do that. Every one that has spoken here has said they don't work two-thirds of their time. We can have them do the sweeping and it will be just as attractive to them as the weave

room, because it is the money, that's what they are after.

Mr. ———: We have been working with that end in view, to let all go under the age of sixteen when this goes into effect, but it will work quite a hardship on some of them. I think if we could influence the head of the families to co-operate with us in this work, we might be able to give these young children employment for so many hours a day. Sometimes you'll find a hand say if they can't weave I won't spin. Now, if the heads of the families will co-operate with us and encourage their children to work where we want them to work and at the times that we want them to work, we might be able to use those young children to better advantage these short hours.

Mr. Harris: I will read this resolution that was offered a few minutes ago: RESOLVED, that it is the consensus of the Cotton Mill Superintendents of Georgia assembled in session, that the provision of the Keating Bill prohibiting the employment of any person between 14 and 16 years of age for more than eight hours in any one day, should be suspended during the term of the war."

We all know that, as far as the Government requirements as to the textile industry is concerned, it is second only to the steel industry, and I think I can state, furthermore, that the operation of the Keating Bill is going to decrease materially the production of our mills. I don't know whether such a resolution,—what effect it would have, but it is an assured proposition that this Bill, when it goes into effect, is going to reduce the yardage produced by all the mills, and it is also an assured proposition that the Government is sorely in need of cotton fabrics. If any of you have consulted the members of the Textile Committee co-operating with the National Council of Defense, you will know the difficulties these men are up against now in supplying the army with what they need, and not only what they need, but immediately. They have to construct thousands of wooden shacks today because they can't get tent cloth, those men would be ready to go into training soon after June 5th but for the fact that the cotton fabrics are short, as much as anything else. I would like to hear some discussion on this before placing it for a vote.

Motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Clark: A good many people believe the ultimate solution of this matter is that the spinning rooms will be increased twenty per cent and run eight hours while the other rooms run ten. How many mills have enough spinning to run eight hours and keep up with the weaving room,—how many have enough room to put in that extra spinning increase, in case they could get it? Nobody here has any additional room in the mills? Some of our mills in North and South Carolina expect to do that, expect to increase its spinning enough to run eight hours and keep up with the weaving.

Mr. Mandeville: I'm not going to say what to do, but we are all going to be in your friend's fix,—talking

about not using these children fourteen to sixteen years old, you have got to do it. "Brer Rabbit 'bleeged to climb a tree,"—you have got to work them, you have to work them and you have to train them up so that you can keep your spindles going five years from now. I don't see but two ways you can get around this proposition: You can increase your spindles, pay a higher price for them now and get them twelve months from now, which, of course, increases your labor cost, cuts down your dividends to your stockholders and cuts down your excess profits you pay to your Government to run your war, and everybody loses by it. Or, you can go ahead and work them, work your people four and a half or five hours a day, give them pay for thirty-nine hours a week instead of forty-eight hours, and that will also increase your labor cost and the result will be, like a few years ago, you haven't got enough hands to go around, you have got part of your spindles stopped. Now, as I said a while ago, if we could send these children out in the yard and let them play between doffs, we can solve the question.

Mr. Jones: I think that, as far as possible, that the mills all over the South,—in the country,—ought to operate on the same basis if it is possible to be done. If you don't, it's only going to be a question of time when some of the mills are going to have a lot of spinning frames they are not going to need, or they are all going to be operated on eight hours a day, and I believe that, if it is possible, that these mills ought to get together and centralize on one system, so far as it is possible to centralize it. Of course, there are special conditions that applies to every mill, but if the North Carolina mills and South Carolina mills and Georgia mills and the Alabama mills would, as far as practical, adopt the same system, then you would have a thing that would simplify matters very materially and go a long ways towards holding the same basis for years to come. If you will jump in and North Carolina try to operate on one system and the Georgia mills on another, South Carolina on another and Alabama on another and so on, you are going up against a serious proposition?

Mr. Clark: We don't expect any of these conferences to decide on any definite plan, that's absolutely impossible, the idea is to get it before these practical men and to adopt the best ideas to the individual mills needs. Of course, you and I know and everybody else in this room knows that the fourteen to sixteen year, eight hour section of the Child Labor Bill doesn't do anybody any good, it was gotten up by McKelway and the other agitators, and it was introduced and put into effect, and they now have a bill in Congress to prohibit the working of any woman over eight hours.

Just as a matter of interest I would like to ask every man who began working in a cotton mill earlier than his fourteenth birthday to stand up? All those remain standing who began earlier than twelve. That's a pretty healthy crowd. We are all trying to get down these suggestions and

ideas, they will be read by men in all sections of the South, and they will have something to work on when they go to adjust this Bill to their own individual mills. No one plan will apply to all mills alike, some man has a spinning mill that makes yarns, another has got a duck mill, another one weaving mills on colored cloth, and that's the reason we want every man who has an idea to say something and they will be taken down and published for the benefit of all the mills.

Mr. Polatty: I haven't got one of these ideal mills that hasn't got anybody under sixteen, I have got some under fourteen, and I expect to have. I mean to do just what the rest of the mills do, but I believe when you go to fight the devil, the best thing you can fight him with is fire. I believe the best thing we can do is to run our mills on eight hour days, cut our production twenty per cent; let supply and demand control the price and run the price up. I hope the high price will make Mr. McKelway go without a shirt until he dies—I hope he never will be able to get another one. ((Applause.)) Now, as far as the superintendents are concerned, it doesn't bother them, they will get the same price; but I have got a few people working for me that are going to suffer if this law is put into effect, they can't move to another mill, you can't work help any younger than I can, if you do I'm going to report you, I'm not going to let you get a head of me on that, I'm not going to try to work any under sixteen if this law goes into effect, and I realize if they take twenty per cent of my men and I have to send out the other twenty per cent, it will shut down one shift of my work,—running night and day,—it is only a small mill, but I have to shut down half of my work you will have to cut down half of your work, you are not in so much better shape than I am, because I have worked in a good many cotton mills and over a considerable portion of North Carolina,—never worked much over in Georgia. Help conditions, are not exactly in Georgia as they are in North Carolina. We work older people down here than they do in North Carolina in the spinning, but still there are children yet, we have to work them down here the same as we did in North Carolina, and it is my idea the best thing to do is to eliminate everything under sixteen years of age, or stop your mill at eight hours and cut off your production twenty per cent.

Mr. Harris: As I see it, your neighbor will work those under 16, so you will lose many families, and you have to find families without workers under fourteen.

Mr. Graddick: We have some children between fourteen and sixteen years old, and the thing for us to do is to get together and adopt the best plan, and if you make it the State rule, it would be that much better, for instance, the kind of work you could do for eight hours, if you could make that uniform it would make it that much better for us all. I can't afford to let them all out, because my neighbor over here would get all of my help. You have to put in force this eight hour law,



we want to comply with this law as near as we can and yet, as I see it, it is a serious proposition, especially since so many of our young men are subject to being called out by the Government.

Mr. Clark: I want to make a motion similar to that made in the North Carolina conference and South Carolina conference, that we appoint three committees of five men each, the chairman appointing one committee on spinners, one committee on doffers and one committee on outside the mill, all those who can be legally employed in the mill. That is in itself a big proposition, because we have got to help some of the families find employment in agriculture or some other lines for the people to live on in these high cost times. I would like to add to that motion that the chairman of the three committees attend the meeting of the Georgia Manufacturers at St. Simons on June 8th and 9th, and give the mills such information on that as they can. The idea is that each of these committees shall have a meeting immediately after this meeting and draw up what they think is the best suggestion made in the meeting in regard to doffers, in regard to spinners, in regard to outside employment, and have those suggestions handed in to the chairman, which he can forward to the textile press to be published.

(The motion having been duly seconded and put to a vote, was unanimously carried.)

Mr. Clark: I would suggest that we ask Miss Abbott to say a few words to us, if she wishes?

Miss Abbott: I am very grateful indeed for that courtesy, and I am very glad of the opportunity of coming down and hearing the discussion of the difficulties which you see ahead of you in connection with your adherence to the law in regard to the employment of children. I have been very much interested in the discussions this morning, and in the various local conditions that develop in connection with that discussion. Some of you, I observe, find that the employment of children between fourteen and sixteen is a matter very largely of charity in taking care of the widows and their children; others find it is absolutely an economic necessity, apparently, for you to do it, and others who have studied very carefully the cost of your production find it is an economy, and so we get the point of view, as we do in various parts of the country. I have had no connection with the National Child Labor Committee, and have not had the responsibility for the enactment of the law. The Department of Labor is anxious to enforce the law in the fairest possible spirit. The rules and regulations the Department is making will be published in tentative form, so that an opportunity will be given your people to express their opinions about the rules and regulations as they are drawn, and those, I take it, will be out very soon and they will be printed and published and circulated and any of you who desire to have a copy of them I shall be very glad to see that a copy is sent you, those who are unable to attend the hearing and for the immediate use of the Army desire to send in any suggestions in

writing, their suggestions will be considered also; and I shall be very glad indeed to report back to the Department the very interesting discussion you have had this morning, and I am very grateful indeed for having this opportunity to be with you.

Mr. Harris: How shall those suggestions we might send in be addressed?

Miss Abbott: Address them to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harris: I will read these committees that have been appointed: Outside Employment, A. Culberson, chairman; W. J. McDonald, F. C. Graddick, W. Y. Harrison, E. B. Wise, Committee on Doffers, J. S. Bachman, chairman, R. P. Sweeny, G. T. Kennett, J. M. Payne, E. T. Lynch, Committee on Spinners, J. A. Mandeville, chairman, G. W. Hamilton, H. O. Davidson, J. A. Baugh, and D. R. Harriman, Jr.

Mr. R. P. Sweeny: I would like to make a motion that we give Mr. David Clark a vote of thanks for calling this meeting.

(The motion having been duly seconded, was put to a vote and unanimously carried.)

Mr. Mandeville: I think this is a little foreign to the object of this meeting, but at the same time, I think this meeting here ought to go on record, to be put before the proper authorities, that we are behind the Government in this crisis. We know there is going to be a good deal of suffering in this country in the next three years,—this war is going to last three years or longer,—and it is absolutely necessary that the cotton mills in this country run and get a maximum production, if the United States takes the proper part in this war.

Mr. A. B. Carter: The North Carolina cotton mill superintendents and the South Carolina cotton mill superintendents are going to meet with the Southern Textile Association June 22 and 23, as that is our regular annual meeting, we would be glad to see all the members present at that meeting, at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina.

Mr. Harris: The gentlemen appointed on these committees understand we would like to have you remain in the hall after the meeting? Anything further to come before this meeting?

A Member: What are you going to do about another meeting, Mr. Harris?

Mr. Harris: Do I hear any motion in regard to another meeting. Have the Georgia superintendents any organization of any kind?

Mr. Jones: I believe it would be a good idea for us to call a meeting within thirty days after this meeting. Come back again then and have a heart-to-heart talk.

Mr. Sweeny: I make a motion that the chair call a meeting at such time as he thinks proper.

(The motion having been duly seconded and put to a vote, was unanimously carried.)

#### Resolution Adopted at Atlanta Meeting

Whereas, our Government is in very urgent need of cotton fabrics for the immediate use of the Army and Navy, and whereas, it is our

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earnest desire to supply these needed supplies as quickly as possible, and, whereas, it is the consensus of opinion of those present that the enforcement of the Keating Child Labor Law at the present time and under the present conditions will surely curtail the production of mills working strenuously under Government orders and, whereas, Army enlistment from the ranks of textile workers will very materially increase the burden of this law's enforcement on the workers left in the mills.

Be it resolved by the Georgia Cotton Mills Superintendents in meeting assembled that it is the sense of this body that the enforcement of the Keating Child Labor Law prohibiting children between the ages of 14 and 16 from working full time in cotton mills should be suspended for the duration of the present war.

It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the department of Labor and to the Chairman of the National Council for Defense.

#### Report of Georgia Committee on Outside Employment.

Geo. S. Harris, Chairman,  
West Point, Ga.

Dear Sir:

As a committee on the outside employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years which will be affected by the Keating Bill, and we herewith beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

(1) The management should promote such educational advantages that would occupy the time of those that are affected so that they would not spend their time in idleness. Compulsory education is highly recommended.

(2) Special gardening and trucking could be promoted to a great advantage and occupy the time of those that are affected. This would furnish fresh vegetables all the year round which would be wholesome and pure. This arrangement could be handled on the club plan and in connection with the schools while they are in session.

Yours very truly,

A. Culberson, Chm.

W. Y. Harrison, Secy.

#### Obedience, Loyalty, Success.

Among the various stories related of Abraham Lincoln, is one which says that on one occasion after an officer had attacked General Sherman, calling him a bully and a tryant, unfit to command troops, the officer carried his grievance to the

president, stating to the president that Sherman had accused him of misconduct and threatened to shoot him if it occurred again.

Lincoln listened patiently to the officer; and then said to him: "If I were in your place, I wouldn't repeat that offense, because Sherman is a man of his word."

This reply of Lincoln's, if the story be true, must have afforded but little satisfaction to the aggrieved officer; but it illustrates a point we may well take unto ourselves.

Discipline is the highest essential in promoting success in any cause, whether it be in military or civil life. Without discipline among soldiers, whole armies would go to pieces and would be easily conquered, without a struggle.

The same is true of our industrial life. Rules and regulations are prescribed for governing operations in factories and workshops. It is a condition of employment, assumed upon entering service, that we must adhere to established rules and regulations, and we must obey orders from the chief. This is **factory discipline**, just as important for the success of business as military discipline is important for the success of armies.

Promotions in the army are based upon the disciplinary conduct of the men in lower ranks. Those who prove themselves obedient to orders and willing to serve whenever and wherever commanded, are first to be given preference in making selections for promotions.

This is likewise true of business management. It is the employee who is faithful in the discharge of duties, loyal to his employers and obedient to orders who first wins consideration for promotion.

This has been proven time and time again; but it should also not be lost sight of that promotions are dependent too, upon length of service. The employee who sticks to his job, it goes without saying, is the loyal employee and the employee who works faithfully, according to rules and regulations; otherwise he would not be permitted to remain. Hence it is, the employee who sticks to his job and is not constantly changing from one place to another, is given one promotion after another, until he finally gets to the top of the ladder. It is just this "stick-to-it" spirit that is responsible for the successes of 99 men out of every 100 who have reached positions of trust and importance.

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**PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—  
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**PRESSES**—  
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**PULLEYS**—  
Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.

**RAILROADS**—  
Southern Railway.

**RING SPINNING FRAMES**—  
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**RING TRAVELERS**—  
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**ROLLS**—  
American Supply Co.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

**ROVING CANS AND BOXES**—  
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.  
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

**ROVING MACHINERY**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.

**SADDLES**—  
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Graphite Lubricating Co.

**SEPARATORS**—  
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**SHUTTLES**—  
Draper Corporation  
Shambow Shuttle Co.

**SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—  
Link-Belt Company.

**SIZING COMPOUNDS**—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

**SOFTENERS—COTTON**—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.

**SOAPS**—  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

**SPINDLES**—  
Draper Corporation.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

**SPINNING RINGS**—  
Draper Corporation  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

**SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—  
American Textile Banding Co.

**SPOOLERS**—  
Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops.

**STARCH**—  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keefer Starch Co.

**STEEL SHAFT HANGERS**—  
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**TAPE DRIVES**—  
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Draper Corporation.

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**WINDERS**—  
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There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory. If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,  
Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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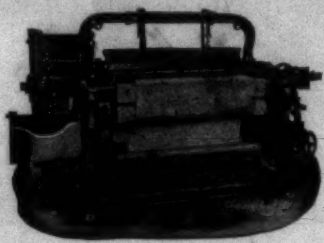
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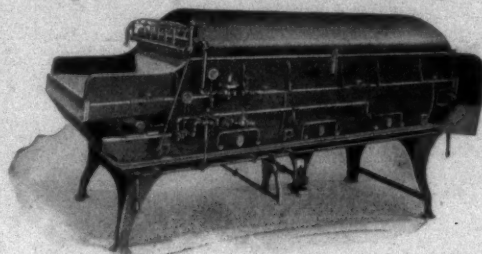
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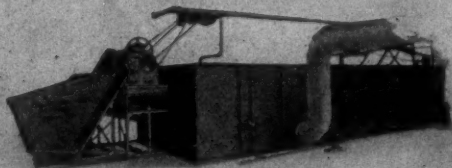
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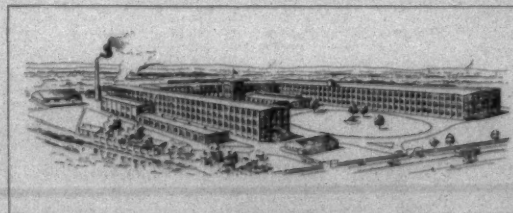
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